

Newport Mercury

WHOLE NUMBER 9123

NEWPORT, R. I., JUNE 17, 1922

VOLUME CLXV—NO. 2

The Mercury

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

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Sanborn Building

122 THAMES STREET
NEWPORT, R. I.

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Newport, R. I., under the Act of March 2d, 1879.

Established June, 1788, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-fourth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany, and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters

DAMAGE FROM QUARRY

Residents of the houses erected by the United States Government during the war, in the Old Fort Road section, were thrown into a panic on Thursday afternoon, when an uncovered blast at the City quarry near by bombarded their homes with rocks and stones. Much damage was done to many of the houses, and some of the residents had narrow escapes from serious injury. Mrs. James Crapser was struck in the face by a stone, and received quite a bad cut, but she was the only person who was injured by contact. However, many of the women in the neighborhood suffered from nervous attacks as the result of the loud explosion and the shower of rocks that followed.

Residents of the section appeared before the board of aldermen Thursday evening and made complaint. Street Commissioner Sullivan acknowledged the justice of their cause and stated that one man was to blame for the trouble. He explained that a blast of nine holes had been fired, being protected in the usual manner. After the blast it was found that one hole had not been exploded and this was then fired without taking the precaution of covering it, which was responsible for the shower of rocks. The man responsible had been reprimanded and warned. The department would make all repairs. Several members of the board spoke of the necessity for protection for residents, and it was voted that the board make a personal investigation of the locality.

The cost to the city of making repairs will not be small. Windows were blown out all through the section and the shower of stones did great damage. Some slate roofs were cracked, and in one case even a piazza railing was broken by the impact of a heavy stone. The whole region looks like a wreck.

The former Gordon McKay estate on Marine avenue was sold at public auction last Saturday, the purchase price being \$26,222.80, while the property is taxed for \$82,000. The purchaser is C. A. Digney of Boston, an attorney. The sale was on the speeder plan. On the bids for individual parcels, Samuel N. Boon was the highest bidder for the stone garage, and J. J. Whitty for the greenhouse property, but when the property was offered as a whole, Mr. Digney raised the total price by \$100 and secured the entire property. No announcement has been made of his intentions.

Kolah Grotto Bugle and Drum Corps will go to Moosup, Conn., on July 1st, to take part in the parade and competition of drum corps from all over New England. Following the parade, there will be a field day and sports of various kinds. A large number of prizes are offered for the competing corps.

The Portuguese Societies held their annual June festival last Sunday. Many children were confirmed at St. Joseph's Church and then marched to the picnic grounds off Bliss Road, accompanied by a band of music. The attendance was larger than ever.

Rev. Charles Percy Christopher, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, is at Indianapolis, Ind., where he is attending the sessions of the Northern Baptist Convention.

Bishop Perry administered the rite of Confirmation to large classes at both St. John's and Trinity churches last Sunday.

GOLF CLUB ORGANIZED

A largely attended meeting of the stockholders of the Wamumetonomy Golf and Country Club was held on Thursday evening, when by-laws were adopted and members of the board of governors were elected. Plans were made for the beginning of work on the grounds immediately so that they will be available for use as soon as possible.

The by-laws as adopted provide for the limiting of membership to stockholders and their families, and such other persons as the board of governors shall approve. The yearly dues are to be \$40 for a family, except that there will be an additional charge of \$30 for children over 18 years of age.

It was announced that a prominent resident had offered to give \$2500 toward the laying out of the course if the club would appropriate \$500. The announcement was very pleasing and the \$500 was immediately voted. On motion of Mr. Corzons the board of governors was authorized to buy the land as soon as possible, it being understood that a mortgage should be placed if necessary.

The members of the board of governors elected are as follows:

Term ending 1925—James M. King, William Burke, John J. Walsh, David Caesar.

Term ending 1924—James J. O'Connell, Carl Jurgens, Mortimer A. Sullivan, Edward A. Sherman.

Term ending 1923—Frank O'Connell, William P. Sheffield, Jr., Robert Lynch and Dr. Francis A. Corbett.

SENATE FAVORS NEWPORT

The item in the naval appropriation bill calling for \$225,000 for the Newport Naval Training Station, instead of \$125,000 adopted by the House, has been accepted by the United States Senate. After the bill is passed as a whole by the Senate, it will be submitted to a committee of conference between Senate and House to consider the items which have not been agreed upon concurrently. Congressman Burdick is working among the House members to accept this Senate amendment, and the chances now seem to be strongly in favor of its passage.

This will be a big thing for Newport, as it will mean that training will be resumed at the Newport Station to a point about equal to the pre-war period, or in other words, to the extent of the accommodations provided by the permanent buildings on the island. The extra \$100,000 added to the appropriation for the Newport Station is deducted from the amount allotted to Hampton Roads, so that if the bill passes the training at the Southern station will be curtailed to that extent.

The adjourned sale of the William H. Osgood estate at the corner of Bellevue and Narragansett avenues took place on Wednesday, and this time bids were accepted. J. K. Sullivan secured the corner lot with stone house for \$3720.62. J. T. O'Connell bought the lot on Narragansett avenue, running to Clay street, for \$720.65, and J. F. Sullivan bought the stable property on Webster street for \$235.79. This does not mean that the property will pass to the bidders immediately, however, as the owners are allowed one year in which to redeem the property by paying the bidders twenty per cent. on their investment. There was a mortgage on the property, but it was explained that the tax sale takes precedence over the rights of the mortgagee.

The canvass for the Newport Directory for 1922 is nearly completed, and the book will appear next month. The force of canvassers from the Sampson-Murdock Company has been about the same as for a number of years and they are familiar with the city, but they have been up against a real proposition this year in adding a street directory to the already large book. The difficulty has been due to the fact that the streets are numbered so poorly. Before another summer an effort will be made to secure a complete re-numbering of the city on some uniform basis.

Mr. Everett Hess, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hess of this city, was united in marriage on Thursday evening to Miss Florence Ethel Cashman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Cashman of Hartford, Conn., the ceremony being performed in the ballroom of the Hotel Bond in Hartford.

Department President Nichols and her staff of officers from the Department of Rhode Island, paid an official visit to Lawton-Warren Women's Relief Corps on Tuesday evening. A supper was served and a delightful evening was enjoyed.

SUPERIOR COURT

Adolphus Brownell who has been in jail since the shooting of his wife, has been on trial on a charge of murder this week, but after hearing the testimony the jury was directed to bring in a verdict of not guilty because of insanity. After hearing the witnesses for the defense, Assistant Attorney General Sisson did not put on any testimony to combat them but expressed himself as satisfied that the defendant was insane at the time of the shooting. Messrs. Frank F. and John H. Nolan were counsel for the defendant.

The jury was sworn in on Monday and were taken to the scene of the shooting, which was the former home of the Brownells in Portsmouth near the power house. On Tuesday the trial of the case was begun, and several witnesses were called to testify to the circumstances of the shooting. It was shown that the wife had "nagged" the defendant considerably about not going to work, and his delusions were explained. After the prosecution was in the defense called two experts on insanity, who expressed the opinion that he was insane at the time of the shooting. His father, Captain Brownell, explained the son's condition, and also gave the family history, showing the large number of cases of insanity that had prevailed. It was Wednesday afternoon when the argument of Mr. Frank F. Nolan was completed, and a motion was then made that the jury be directed to return a verdict of not guilty. Assistant Attorney General Sisson agreed to the motion and the verdict was returned.

At the session of the Court on Thursday Joseph C. Maitlen of Jamestown was brought before the court on an indictment charging assault with a dangerous weapon on Patrick J. Phillips. The affray took place at the Bates Sanitarium in Jamestown on March 26. It had been expected that a trial would be necessary, but Maitlen pleaded nolo and was sentenced to ten months in the Newport County Jail. No other case was ready for trial on that day.

JAMES GREER

Mr. James Greer, a well known resident of Newport, died on Tuesday after having been in poor health for a long time. He had been at the Newport Hospital for treatment several times within the last few years, having suffered a number of shocks.

Mr. Greer was a son of the late James Greer, who was a well known gardener here, and was born in Newport sixty-three years ago. He was engaged in business as a news dealer in Newport and Narragansett Pier, and was later connected with the circulation department of the New York Herald. He afterward was employed in a brokerage house on Bellevue avenue, and was in the insurance business in New York for a time.

Some four years ago he suffered a shock, and then returned to Newport to live. He entered the Henderson Home and for a time engaged in minor occupations, but for several years his health had been so poor that he was able to do little.

He is survived by two sisters, Mrs. H. A. Pantini and Mrs. J. P. Summers, and one brother, Mr. John B. Greer.

ICE HOUSE BURNED

The old ice house in Middletown, near the site of the Ocean House property, just beyond the Beach, was totally destroyed in a spectacular fire about midnight Tuesday. No official call was made upon the Newport Fire Department, but Deputy Chief Lawton went to the scene and watched out for danger to other property. The ice house stood in an open lot, and as there was no particular danger to other buildings the fire was allowed to burn itself out. No legitimate explanation has been offered as to the cause of the fire. A large crowd was attracted from the dance hall at the Beach, the flames making a beautiful spectacle.

CIRCUS COMING MONDAY

Sparks big circus will be here next Monday and a notable parade through the principal streets of the city is promised for Monday morning. Although the circus lot will be located over the line in Middletown it will be in easy reach of the residents of Newport, being only a little further out than the lot that was used last year. Many additions have been made to the circus since it was last in Newport, and a big and unusual performance is promised. There are plenty of clowns to amuse the kiddies and others, and the aerial and riding acts are of the highest order. The menagerie is large, with a large herd of elephants.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

The School Committee had a busy session at their monthly meeting on Monday evening, many different matters being discussed. It developed that changes were necessary in both the Sheffield School and in the Rogers Extension, the matter of sprinkler system being the cause of some talk in the latter building. Plans for an hour of religious instruction weekly were adopted. A preliminary report was received from the committee on teachers and the grades for the Sheffield School were arranged. In executive session there was further talk about discipline and morals at the Rogers High School.

The report of Superintendent Lull contained the following items:

Total enrollment 4578, average number belonging 4149.4, average daily attending 3854.0, percent of attendance 92.8, cases of tardiness 405, and cases of dismissal before the end of a session 68. This enrollment (4578) is 247 more than all last year (4331). The enrollment in the Rogers is 932 and the average number belonging is 818. These two data for last year were 786 and 733.

Absence—49 sessions by 22 teachers, 6 sessions by 2 assistants.

Tardiness—13 sessions by 12 teachers, 1 session by 1 assistant.

Permits

804 have been issued to new pupils distributed as follows: Kindergarten 295; Grade I, 52; Grades II-IX, 235; Rogers, 122.

Board of Health

Since the last meeting one case of scarlet fever and one of diphtheria have been reported. Besides the pupils six other pupils have been excluded.

Grade IX

The pupils of John Clarke and Mumford have reported in writing that 217 "expect to go" to the Rogers next September; five others "expect to go" to some higher school but not to the Rogers; seven "expect to go" no farther. Of these 113 hope to go to college, technical school, commercial school, normal school, or to some other institution where they may prepare for special vocation. Last year 177 of those who received certificates entered Rogers, or 91 per cent. If the same proportion enters this year the number will be 200 from the John Clarke and the Mumford.

The following courses of study have been sent to Head Master Thompson: General 64; commercial 93; manual training 28; normal 33; scientific 32; college 551 total 305. This total includes 30 from St. Mary's Academy and School, 27 from St. Augustin's, 15 from Jamestown, 8 from Portsmouth and 9 from Middletown.

Vocational Work

The State Board of Education has sent a check for \$118 for its proportional share of the shop practice class in the evening school.

Teachers' Retirement Fund

By entertainment and sales the Potter School added \$100 and the Coggeshall \$135 to the fund.

The report of Trust Officer Topham contained the following:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers) 150; number of cases of truancy (public 18, parochial 1), 19; number out for illness and other causes 131; number of different children truants 17; number found not attending school 4; number sent to public schools 1; number of certificates issued 7.

The committee on teachers presented a report which was adopted. This provided for the election of certain teachers on tenure and others for specified terms. It also provided for the establishment of grades in the new Sheffield School, these being Grades I, II, III, IV, V, VII.

The committee on text books and curriculum who have had under consideration the matter of allowing one hour a week for religious instruction, made the following recommendations, which were adopted after some discussion:

First—That the School Committee approve of the plan, and give public notice that it is willing to release on Wednesday afternoons, one hour before the close of the regular session, those pupils of the elementary grades (I to IX inclusive) whose parents shall make a written request stating the place where they wish their children to receive instruction.

Second—That the churches which desire to receive such pupils shall notify the School Committee in writing that they are prepared with a definite plan, with proper materials, capable teachers and suitable places, to make the hour profitable to the children.

Third—That the different churches shall send by a pupil to the principals of the schools a list of absentees and the name of any pupil who by continued disorder or inattention disturbs the class work. Absentees without a valid reason and such unruly pupils shall be deprived of permission to attend.

Fourth—That the School Committee reserves the right to recall the permission granted in the previous recommendations, provided in its judgment in any particular case the conditions and results are unsatisfactory.

Fifth—That this plan, provided the School Committee adopt this report, shall become effective at the beginning of the new school year of 1922-1923, when proper notice has been received from a sufficient number of

churches that they are ready for concerted action.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE HELD

The county extension workers of the three Farm Bureaus of the State held their quarterly conference in the local offices of the Newport County Farm Bureau Wednesday. Local group leaders and Farm Bureau directors from various parts of the State attended. In the morning they discussed the work and demonstrations which they had under way and checked up on the program which had been adopted in December.

The plans which are being made for the annual visit of the farmers of the State to the Experiment Station at Kingston on June 26th were talked over. Dr. Hartwell spoke of a number of the plots which are giving results of vital importance to the farmers, and which at that time will show up best. The peculiar thing is that while the majority of the farmers of the State are indifferent and fail to heed the lessons shown at the Experiment Station, men in other states look to the Rhode Island Station for a great deal of information especially regarding lime needs and responses of various crops, and then use that information. Dr. Hartwell expressed a hope that many of the farmers of Newport County would go over with the Agronomy committee of the Farm Bureau on that date and see the results with their own eyes.

Luncheon was enjoyed at the Canton Restaurant and in the afternoon Dr. Grace E. Bird of the Normal School and State College gave an interesting talk on the Psychology of Salesmanship. Extension workers are salesmen in their efforts to better rural conditions, although they made no charge for their commodity. The psychological principles underlying salesmanship and advertising are principles which enter the daily life of every individual. Every person is engaged in advertising and selling some idea, ability, or commodity for which he receives some return. The rewards are from dollars and cents to public approval or person, are engaged in advertising and putting across information, so must make use of constant repetition. The question was asked what was to be done when farmers after seeing and having explained to them some improved method of managing their business, which is clearly shown to be an advantage, will go right on doing the same as they always have. Dr. Bird's answer was to cultivate a sense of humor and keep on repeating. She judged that the Extension workers in this State in particular must already have a well developed sense of humor or they would not still be going on with their work of trying to help farmers to get out of the rut.

Among those present from the State College beside Dr. Hartwell were Mr. A. E. Stone, Director of Extension Work; Miss E. Hope Browne, and Mr. L. F. Kinney, Jr.

Rev. W. H. DesJardins, who will leave shortly for Panama, where he will engage in Y. M. C. A. work, has been presented with a handsome traveling bag by the staff of the Army & Navy Y. M. C. A., with which he has been connected for several years. Miss A. M. Andrews, who has recently resigned from the staff, was also presented with a handsome silver pencil and chain.

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, it was voted to call a meeting of the representative council for June 20.

The Commissioners of the Newport School fund have agreed to allow the use of \$2500 for furnishings for the Sheffield School and the consent of the council will be necessary before the money is available.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our regular correspondent)

Meeting of Town Council

The regular monthly meeting of the town council and probate court was held on Monday afternoon.

In the town council two petitions for license to peddle were given leave to withdraw.

The petition of Napoleon Lee and 22 others that Gormley avenue at Island Park be accepted as a public highway was received and accepted, and William B. Anthony and B. Earl Anthony were appointed a committee in the matter.

The petitions of Leda Roy, James Hays, Apphonse Clairmont, and Mary Mooney, for victuallers' licenses were granted.

William Hall was appointed an auctioneer.

Voted to meet June 29 at 7.30 p. m. to purge the jury box, according to law.

Voted to notify the State Board of Public Roads that money due this town under Chap. 1904 of the Public Laws, will be expended as follows:

West Main Road \$400, Freeborn street \$100.

Edward P. Gosling of Newport appeared in relation to the matter of changing the location of the street railway at the foot of Quaker Hill. William B. Anthony, James F. Sherman and Jethro J. Peckham were appointed a committee to confer with the street railway officials.

The right of James D. Reilly to keep swine on Patience Island and transport garbage for feed was transferred to Joseph J. Nugent, the present owner of the island.

The matter of damage done by dogs to hens belonging to Bradford Norman was ordered laid before the town's attorney by B. Earl Anthony.

William B. Anthony was granted a license to peddle fruit and vegetables.

The petition of Joseph Serfert for a license to maintain a wheel with prizes was rejected.

Jethro J. Peckham and Perry J. Sherman were appointed a committee to re-locate pole on Glen street for the Newport Electric Corporation.

Perry J. Sherman was appointed chief of the fire department.

Benjamin W. H. Peckham, Jr., was appointed traffic officer.

Statement of damage done by dogs to hens belonging to William Wyatt of Middletown, amounting to \$59.50; to hens belonging to William J. Sherman, \$37.10; to hens belonging to Henry Sylvia of Middletown, \$54.50; to heirs of Irvin Hubbard, amounting to \$31.80 and of William V. Hart, \$31.70, were received and ordered paid according to law.

William B. Anthony and George E. Sisson were appointed a committee to purchase a watering cart for all purposes. The chief of police was directed to stop all slaughtering at the slaughter house at Newtown village.

In the probate court the petition of George R. Hicks, administrator de bonis non, for permission to sell certain real estate was allowed, the property to be sold at auction. Bond in the sum of \$1500 with William T. Tallman as surety, was required.

The will of Robert A. Rice was proved and ordered recorded, and letters testamentary issued to Harriet A. Rice, the executrix therein named. Personal bond in the sum of \$500 was required.

Inventories of the estates of Frederick U. Tallman, Letitia Freeborn, Mary E. Chase and Benjamin A. Chase were allowed and recorded.

The petition of George R. Hicks, as said administrator de bonis non, for permission to sell certain standing grass at private sale, was granted.

The will of Manuel L. Lopes, presented for probate, with the petition of Anna V. Lopes, for letters testamentary thereon, was received and referred to July 10.

The petition of Frank Lima to be appointed administrator on the estate of his wife, Rosa Lima, was received and allowed. Personal bond was required in the sum of \$1500.

The will of Charles Carr, presented for probate, with the petition of Althea R. Trask for letters testamentary thereon, was received and referred to July 10.

Miss Flora Chase has returned to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Chase, Jr., where she will spend her summer vacation. Miss Chase is a student at a school in Wollaston, Mass.

Miss Marjorie Hall has just graduated from the Moses Brown School, Providence. Her mother, Mrs. Annie Hall, and her aunt, Miss Mary Hall, attended the graduation.

Plans are being made for a series of entertainments to be held at the Fair Hall Theatre by the degree team of the Portsmouth Grange.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Reba B. Chance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin E. Chance, of Westfield, Ind., to Mr. Henry F. Chase, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Chase, Jr., of this town.

The regular meeting of Sarah Rebeck Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., was held on Wednesday evening at Oakland Hall. One member was obligated.

The Eureka Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, is to be instituted at the Portsmouth town hall on Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock, by Grand Patron Theodore E. Dexter and Grand Matron Bertha M. Parker.

There was a large attendance last week at the Orpheus Club, which held its last meeting for the year. The meetings have been discontinued until the first Wednesday in October. There was a concert by the orchestra, after which a business meeting was held. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read. There were three new members admitted.

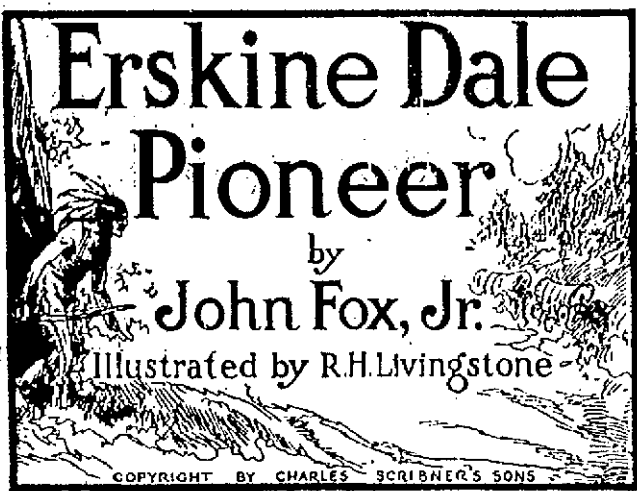
Miss Grace Arnold of Providence is to spend the summer in this town, having leased the home of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Manchester, at the top of Quaker Hill.

Mrs. Abner P. Anthony gave a final report as treasurer on the benefit concert given for the benefit of the Girl Scout troop under the direction of Mr. Charles E. Boyd. The report shows that \$144.92 was cleared.

A strawberry supper was given on Thursday evening at the Portsmouth Fair hall by the degree team of Portsmouth Grange.

Mrs. Jimma S. Main, wife of Mr. Truman C. Main, who has been very ill for the past week, and in poor health for a number of years, died at her home on East Main Road. She is survived by her husband and a son, Mr. William G. Main, a daughter Lotie (Mrs. Nahum Greene) having died a number of years ago. The funeral was private and the interment was in the family plot in the Union Cemetery.

Mr. Andrew A. Chase observed his ninetieth birthday on Wednesday. Mr. Chase has held the "old man's cane" of the Boston Post for the past ten years.



CHAPTER I

Streaks of red ran upward, and in answer the great gray eye of the wilderness lifted its mist-fringed lid. From the green depths came the fluttering of a lone wood-thrush. A cougar leaped from the low limb of an oak, missed, and a shuddering deer streaked through a forest aisle, bounded into a little clearing, stopped rigid, sniffed a deadlier enemy, and whirled into the wilderness again. Still deeper in the depths a boy with a bow and arrow and naked, except for scalp-lock and breech-clout, sprang from sleep and again took flight along a buffalo trail. Again, not far behind him, three grunting savages were taking up the print of his moccasined feet.

An hour before a red flare rose within the staked enclosure that was reared in the center of the little clearing, and above it smoke was seen rising. Before the first glimmer of day the gates yawned a little and three dim shapes appeared and moved leisurely for the woods—each man with a long flintlock rifle in the hollow of his arm, a hunting knife in his belt, and a coonskin cap on his head. At either end of the stockade a watch-tower of oak became visible and in each a sleepy sentinel yawned and sniffed the welcome smell of frying venison below him.

One sentinel rose towering to the full of his stature, stretched his mighty arms with a yawn, and lightly leaped, rifle in hand, into the enclosure. A girl climbing the rude ladder to the tower stopped midway.

"Mornin', Dave!"

"Mornin', Polly!"

"You don't seem to have much use for this ladder."

"Not unless I'm going up; and I wouldn't then if I could jump as high as I can fall." He went toward her to help her down.

"I wouldn't climb very high," she said, and scolding his hand with a tantalizing little grimace she leaped as lightly as had he to the ground. Two older women who sat about a kettle of steaming clothes watched her.

"Look at Polly Conrad, won't ye? I declare that gal—"

"Lyddy!" cried Polly, "bring Dave's breakfast!"

At the door of each log cabin, as solidly built as a little fort, a hunter was cleaning a long rifle. At the western angle two men were strengthening the pickets of the palisade. About the fire two mothers were suckling babes at naked breasts.

At the fire a tall girl rose, pushed a mass of sunburned hair from her heated forehead, and a flush not from the fire fused with her smile.

"I reckon Dave can walk this far—he don't look very puny."

A voice vibrant with sarcasm rose from one of the women about the steaming kettle.

"Honor!" she cried, "Honor Sanders!"

In a doorway near, a third girl was framed—deep-eyed, deep-breasted.

"Honor!" cried the old woman, "stop wastin' yo' time with that weavin' in thar an' come out here an' he'p these two gals to git Dave his breakfast!" Dave Yandell laughed loudly.

"Come on, Honor," he called, but the girl turned and the whirr of a loom started again like the humming of bees. Lydia Noe handed the hunter a pan of deer meat and corn bread, and Polly poured him a cup of steaming liquid made from sassafras leaves. Dave looked up into Polly's black eyes, shifted to Lydia, swerved to the door whence came the whirr of the loom.

"You are looking very handsome this mornin', Polly," he said gravely, "and Lydia is lovelier even than usual, and Honor is a woodland dream." He shook his head. "No," he said, "I really couldn't."

"Couldn't what?" asked Polly, though she knew some nonsense was coming.

"Be happy even with two, if I either were far away."

"I reckon you'll have to try some day—with all of us far away," said the gentle Lydia.

"No doubt, no doubt." He fell upon his breakfast.

"Poor boy!" said Lydia, and Polly looked at her with quivering wonder. Dave gave his hunting knife a pathetic flourish.

"And when the Virginia gallants come, where will poor Dave be?"

"I wonder," said Lydia, "if they'll have long hair like Dave?" Dave shook his long locks with mock pride.

"Yes, but it won't be their own an' it'll be powdered."

"Lord, I'd like to see the first Indian who takes one of their scalp!" Polly laughed, but there was a shudder in Lydia's smile, Dave rose.

"I'm going to sleep till dinner—don't let anybody wake me," he said, and at once both girls were serious and kind. "We won't, Dave."

stepped with a sort of slow majesty from the cabin, and entering the next, paused on the threshold as her eyes caught the powerful figure stretched on the bed and already in heavy sleep. She felt the flush in her face and to conceal it she turned her head angrily when she came out. A few minutes later she was at the spring and ladling water into her pail with a gourd. Near by the other two girls were milking—each with her forehead against the soft flank of a dun-colored cow whose hoofs were stained with the juice of wild strawberries. Honor dipped lazily. When her bucket was full she fell a-dreaming, and when the girls were through with their task they turned to find her with deep, unseeing eyes on the dark wilderness.

"Boo!" cried Polly, startling her, and then teasingly:

"Are you in love with Dave, too, Honor?"

The girl reddened.

"No," she whispered out, "an' I ain't goin' to be." And then she reddened again angrily as Polly's hearty laugh told her she had given herself away. As Honor turned abruptly for the fort, a shot came from the woods followed by a war-whoop that stopped the blood shuddering in their veins.

"Oh, my God!" each cried, and catching at their wet skirts they fled in terror through the long grass. They heard the quick commotion in the fort, heard sharp commands, cries of warning, frantic calls for them to hurry, saw strained faces at the gates, saw Dave bound through and rush toward them. And from the forest there was nothing but its silence until that was again broken—this time by a loud laugh—the laugh of a white man. Then at the edge of the wilderness appeared—the fool. Behind him followed the other two who had gone out that morning, one with a deer swung about his shoulders, and all could hear the oaths of both as they cursed the fool in front who had given shot and war-whoop to frighten women and make them run. The sickly smile passed from the face of the fellow, shame took its place, and when he fronted the terrible eyes of old Jerome Sanders at the gate, that face grew white with fear.

"Thar ain't an Injun in a hundred miles," he stammered, and then he shrank down as though he were almost going to his knees, when sud-

denly old Jerome slipped his rifle from his shoulder and fired past the fellow's head with a simultaneous roar of command:

"Git in—everbody—git in—quick!"

From a watch-tower, too, a rifle had cracked. A naked savage had bounded into a spot of sunlight that quivered on the buffalo trail a hundred yards deep in the forest and leaped lithely aside into the bushes—both rifles had missed. Deeper from the woods came two war-whoops—real ones—and in the silence that followed the gates were swiftly closed and barred, and a keen-eyed rifleman was at every port-hole in the fort. From the tower old Jerome saw reds begin to come in a cane-brake to the left of the spring.

"Look thar!" he called, and three rifles, with his own, covered the spot. A small brown arm was thrust above the shaking reeds, with the palm of the hand toward the fort—the peace sign of the Indian—and a moment later a naked boy sprang from the cane-brake and ran toward the block-house, with a bow and arrow in his left hand and his right stretched above his head, its pleading palm still outward.

"Don't shoot!—don't nobody shoot!" shouted the old man. No shot came from the fort, but from the woods came yells of rage, and as the boy streaked through the clearing an arrow whistled past his head.

"Let him in!" shouted Jerome, and as Dave opened the gates another ar-

row hurtled between the boy's up-raised arm and his body and stuck quivering in one of its upright bars. The boy still through and stood panting, shrinking, wild-eyed. The arrow had grazed his skin, and when Dave lifted his arm and looked at the oozing drops of blood he gave a startled oath, for he saw a flash of white under the loosened breech-clout below. The boy understood. Quickly he pushed the clout aside on his thigh that all might see, nodded gravely, and proudly tapped his breast.

"Paleface!" he half grunted, "white man!"

The wilds were quiet. The boy pointed to them and held up three fingers to indicate that there were only three red men there, and shook his head to say there would be no attack from them. Old Jerome studied the little stranger closely, wondering what new trick those red devils were trying now to play. Dave made an impatient gesture for silence.

"What's your name?" The boy shook his head and looked eagerly around.

"Francis—French?" he asked, and in turn the big woodsman shook his head—nobody there spoke French. However, Dave knew a little Shawnee, a good deal of the sign-language, and the boy seemed to understand a good many words in English; so that the big woodsman placed out his story with considerable accuracy and turned to tell it to Jerome. The Indians had crossed the big river, were as many as the leaves, and meant to attack the whites. For the first time they had allowed the boy to go on a war party. Some one had treated him badly—he pointed out the bruises of cuffs and kicks on his body. The Indians called him White Arrow, and he knew he was white from the girdle of untanned skin under his breech-clout and because the Indian boys taunted him. Asked why he had come to the fort, he pointed again to his bruises, put both hands against his breast, and stretched them wide as though he would seek shelter in the arms of his own race and take them to his heart; and for the first time a smile came to his face that showed him plainly as a curious product of his race and the savage forces that for years had been moulding him. That smile could have never come to the face of an Indian. No Indian would ever have so lost himself in his own emotions. No white man would have used his gestures and the symbols of nature to which he appealed. Only an Indian could have shown such a cruel, vindictive, merciless fire in his eyes when he told of his wrongs, and when he saw tears in Lydia's eyes, the first burning in his life came to his own, and brushing across them with fierce shame he turned Indian stoic again and stood with his arms folded over his bow and arrows at his breast, looking neither to right nor left, as though he were waiting for judgment at their hands and cared little what his fate might be, as perfect from head to foot as a statue of the ancient little god, who, in him, had forsaken the couches of love for the tents of war.

CHAPTER II

Old Jerome and Dave and the other men gathered in one corner of the stockade for a council of war. The boy had made it plain that the attacking party was at least two days behind the three Indians from whom he had escaped, so that there was no danger that day, and they could wait until night to send messengers to warn the settlers outside to seek safety within the fort. Meanwhile, Jerome would dispatch five men with Dave to scout for the three Indians who might be near by in the woods, and the boy, who saw them slip out the rear gate of the fort, at once knew their purpose, shook his head, and waved his hand to say that his late friends were gone back to hurry on the big war party to the attack, now that the whites themselves knew their danger. Old Jerome nodded that he understood, and nodded to others his appreciation of the sense and keenness of the lad, but let the men go just the same.

Mother Sanders appeared and cried to find to bring the "Injun" to her cabin. She had been unearthing clothes for the "little bethen," and had helped to put them on. In a few minutes the lad reappeared in fringed hunting shirt and trousers, wriggling in them most uncomfortably, for they made him itch, but at the same time wearing them proudly.

On the mighty wilderness the sun sank slowly and old Jerome sat in the western tower to watch alone. The silence out there was oppressive and significant. It meant that the boy's theory was right; the three Indians had gone back to their fellows, and when darkness came the old man sent runners to the outlying cabins to warn the inmates to take refuge within the fort. And the catering was none too soon. The howling of owls started before dawn. A flaming arrow hissed from the woods, thudded into the roof of one of the cabins, spluttered feebly on a dew-drenched ridge-pole, and went out. Savage war-whoops rent the air, and the battle was on. All day the fight went on. There were feints of attack in front and rushes from the rear, and there were rushes from all sides. The women loaded rifles and cooked and cared for the wounded. Three an Indian reached the wall of the stockade and set a cabin on fire, but no one of the three got back to the woods alive. The stranger boy sat stoically in the center of the enclosure watching everything, and making no effort to take part. Late in the afternoon the ammunition began to run low and the muddy discoloration of the river showed that the red men had begun to tunnel under the walls of the fort. And yet a last rally was made just before sunset. A body pushed against Dave in the tower and Dave saw the stranger boy at his side with his bow and arrow. A few minutes later he heard a yell from the lad which rang high over the din, and he saw the feathered tip of an arrow shaking in the breast of a big Indian who staggered and fell behind a log. Just at that moment there were yells

from the woods behind—the yells of white men that were answered by joyful yells within the fort:

"The Virginians! The Virginians!" And as the rescuers dashed into sight on horse and afoot, Dave saw the lad leap the wall of the stockade and disappear behind the fleeing Indians.

"Come back to 'em," he grunted to himself. The gates were thrown open. Old Jerome and his men rushed out, and besieged and rescuers poured all their fire after the running Indians, some of whom turned bravely to empty their rifles once more.

"Git in! Git in, quick!" yelled old Joel. He knew another volley would come as soon as the Indians reached the cover of thick woods, and come the volley did. Three men fell—the leader of the Virginians, whose head toppled forward as he entered the gate and was caught in old Joel's arms. Not another sound came from the woods, but again Dave from the tower saw the cane-brush rustle at the edge of a thicket, saw a hand thrust upward with the palm of peace toward the fort, and again the stranger boy emerged—this time with a bloody scalp dangling in his left hand. Dave sprang down and met him at the gate. The boy shook his bow and arrow proudly, pointed to a cross-arch scar on the scalp, and Dave made out from his explanation that once before the lad had tried to kill his tormentor and that the scar was the sign. In the center of the enclosure the wounded Virginian lay, and when old Jerome stripped the shirt from his breast he shook his head gravely. The wounded man opened his eyes just in time to see and he smiled.

"I know it," he said faintly, and then his eyes caught the boy with the

scalp, were fixed steadily and began to widen.

"Who is that boy?" he asked sharply.

"Never mind now," said old Joel soothingly, "you must keep still!" The boy's eyes had begun to shift under the scrutiny and he started away.

"Come back here!" commanded the wounded man, and still searching the lad he said sharply again:

"Who is that boy?" Nor would he have his wound dressed or even take the cup of water handed to him until old Joel briefly told the story, when he lay back on the ground and closed his eyes.

Darkness fell. In each tower a watcher kept his eyes strained toward the black silent woods. The dying man was laid on a rude bed within one cabin, and old Joel lay on the floor of it close to the door. The stranger had refused to sleep indoors and huddled himself in a blanket on the ground in one corner of the stockade. Men, women and children fell to a deep and weary sleep. An hour later the boy in the corner threw aside his blanket, and when a moment later, Lydia Noe, feverish and thirsty, rose from her bed to get a drink of water outside her door, she stopped short on the threshold. The lad, stark naked but for his breech-clout and swinging his bloody scalp over his head, was stamping around the fire—dancing the scalp-dance of the savage to a low, fierce, guttural song. The boy saw her, saw her face

In the blaze, stricken white with fright and horror, saw her too paralyzed to move and he stopped, staring at her a moment with savage rage, and went on again. Old Joel's body filled the next doorway. He called out with a harsh oath, and again the boy stopped. With another oath and a threatening gesture Joel motioned to the corner of the stockade, and with a dare of defiance in his black eyes the lad stalked slowly and proudly away. From behind him the voice of the wounded man called, and old Joel turned. There was a ghastly smile on the Virginian's pallid face.

"I saw it," he said painfully. "That's—that's my son!"

CHAPTER III

From the sundial on the edge of the high bank, straight above the brim of the unjestic yellow James, a noble path of thick grass as broad as a modern highway ran hundreds of yards between hedges of roses straight to the open door of the great manor-house with its wide verandas and mighty pillars set deep back from the river in a grove of ancient oaks. Behind the house spread a little kingdom, divided into fields of grass, wheat, tobacco, and corn, and dotted with white-washed cabins filled with slaves. Already the house had been built a hundred years of brick brought from England in the builder's own ships, it was said, and the second son of the reigning generation, one Colonel Dale, sat in the veranda

alone. He was a royalist officer, this second son, but his elder brother had the spirit of daring and adventure that should have been his, and he had been sitting there four years before when that elder brother came home from his first pioneering trip into the wilds, to tell that his wife was dead and their only son was a captive among the Indians. Two years later still, word came that the father, too, had met death from the savages, and the little kingdom passed into Colonel Dale's hands.

Indentured servants, as well as blacks from Africa, had labored on that path in front of him; and up it had once stalked a deputation of the great Powhatan's red tribes. Up that path had come members of the worshipful House of Burgesses; bluff planters in silk coats, the governor and members of the council; distinguished visitors from England, colonial gentlemen and ladies. And all was English, still—books, clothes, plates, knives, and forks; the church, the Church of England; the Governor, the representative of the King; his Council, the English Parliament—so

cially aristocratic, politically repulsive. For ancient usage held that all "freemen" should have a voice in the elections, have equal right to say who the lawmakers and what the law. The way was open as now. Any man could get two thousand acres by service to the colony, could build, plow, reap, save, buy servants, and roll in his own coach to sit as Burgess. There was but one seat of learning—at Williamsburg. What culture they had they brought from England or got from parents or minister. And always they had seemed to prefer sword and stump to the pen. They hated towns. At every wharf a long shabby

traverse ran from a warehouse out into the river to load ships with tobacco for England and to get in return all conveniences and luxuries, and that was enough. In towns men jostled and individual freedom was lost, so, not for the great sweeps of land and the sway of a territorial lord! Englishmen they were of Shakespeare's time but living in Virginia, and that is all they were—save that the flower of liberty was growing faster in the new-world soil.

Englishmen called it the "Good Land," and found it "most plentiful, sweet, wholesome, and fruitful of all others." The east was the ocean; Florida was the south; the north was Nova Francia, and the west unknown. Only the shores touched the interior, which was an untraveled realm of fabled fruits and flowers than in England; green shores, majestic forests, and blue mountains filled with gold and jewels. And the feet of all who had made history had trod that broad path to the owner's heart and home.

Down it now came a little girl—the flower of all those dead and gone—and her coming was just as though one of the flowers about her had stepped from its gay company on one or the other side of the path to make through them a dainty, triumphant march as the fairest of them all. At the dial she paused and her impatient blue eyes turned to a bend of the yellow river for the first glimpse of a gay barge that soon must come. At the wharf the song of negroes rose as they unloaded the boat just from Richmond. She would go and see it there was not a package for her mother and perhaps a present for herself, so with another look to the river bend she turned, but she moved no farther. Instead, she gave a little gasp, in which there was no fear, though what she saw was surely startling enough, to have made her wheel in flight. Instead, she gazed steadily into a pair of grave black eyes that were fixed on her from under a green branch that overhung the footpath, and steadily she searched the figure standing there, from the coonskin cap down the fringed hunting-shirt and fringed breeches to the moccasined feet, and still the strange figure stood arms folded, motionless and silent. Neither the attitude nor the silence was quite pleasing, and the girl's supple slenderness stiffened, her arms went rigidly to her sides, and a naughty little snarl sent her undimpled chin upward.

"Who are you and what do you want?"

It was a new way for a woman to speak to a man; he in turn was not pleased, and a gleam in his eyes showed it.

"I am the son of a king."

She started to laugh, but grew puzzled, for she had the blood of Pocahontas, herself.

"You are an Indian?"

He shook his head, scolding to explain, dropped his rifle to the hollow of his arm, and, reaching for his belt where she saw the buckhorn handle of a hunting-knife, came toward her, but she did not flinch. Drawing a letter from the belt, he handed it to her. It was so worn and soiled that she took it daintily and saw on it her father's name. The boy waved his hand toward the house far up the path.

"He live here?"

"You wish to see him?"

The boy grunted assent, and with a shock of resentment the little lady started up the path with her head very high indeed. The boy slipped noiselessly after her, his face unmoved, but his eyes were darting right and left to the flowers, trees, and bushes, to every flitting, strange bird, the gray streak of a scampering squirrel, and what he could not see, his ears took in—the clanking chains of work-horses, the whirr of a quail, the screech of a peacock, the songs of negroes from far-off fields.

On the porch sat a gentleman in powdered wig and knee-breeches, who, lifting his eyes from a copy of The Spectator to give an order to a negro servant, saw the two coming, and the first look of bewilderment on his fine face gave way to a tolerant smile. He asked no question, for a purpose very decided and definite was plainly bringing the little lady on, and he would not have to question. Swiftly she ran up the steps, her mouth primly set, and handed him a letter.

"The messenger is the son of a king."

"A what?"

"The son of a king," she repeated gravely.

"Ah," said the gentleman, humoring her, "ask his highness to be seated."

His highness was looking from one to the other gravely and keenly. He did not quite understand, but he knew gentle fun was being poked at him, and he dropped sullenly on the edge of the porch and stared in front of him. The little girl saw that his moccasins were much worn and that in one was a hole with the edge blood-stained. And then she began to watch her father's face, which showed that the contents of the letter were astounding him. He rose quickly when he had finished and put out his hand to the stranger.

"I am glad to see you, my boy," he said with great kindness. "Barbara, this is a little kinsman of ours from Kentucky. He was the adopted son of an Indian chief, but by blood he is your cousin. His name is Erskine Dale."

(To be continued)

Figures in Wood.

Figures in wood have various sources. These may be grouped in those due to structure, those caused by color variation or pigmentation, and to combination of the two, says the American Forestry Magazine. These again may be classified as normal and abnormal or pathologic. By normal is meant the natural condition of the wood of a sound tree. In the abnormal or pathologic are to be found the peculiar distortions and colorations resulting from disease, the attacks of insects and activities of various agencies not a part of the regular life processes of the trees.

On the Farm.

Once the farmer sowed his wheat with the cradle and raked and bound it by hand. Then the horse-drawn reaper appeared, then the McCormick binder, and finally the great mechanical tractors of the present, each of which haul two binders. Once, also, the antiquated flail "resounded from morning to night" on the best of the farms. Then horses were used to tread on the straw, and then came the treadmill threshers, the last of which went out some fifteen years ago. Today tractor threshers do the work.

Mother Got the Letter.

One time when I was going to grammar school I was in love with a boy—who was much older than I. One time he wrote me a letter in school, saying he loved me. Of course I cherished that letter; so I put it in my pocket. Next day was wash day. My mother found the letter and told my dad. Well, you know the rest.—Chicago Journal.

Papal Hat Worn in 860.

Originally the tiara, or triple crown of the pope was a plain high cap, much like those in which doges of Venice are so often represented in old pictures. It was first introduced by Pope Nicholas I, in 860. Just when the first coronet was added is a matter of uncertainty, but the second was placed by Pope Boniface VIII in 1295 and the third by Pope Urban V, about 1368.

Coquette's Explanation.

A young man recently asked one of the opposite sex why girls so frequently became engaged to several fellows at once. "A smucker like you shouldn't have to ask that," she replied with a laugh. "When you have only one match, doesn't it generally go out?"—Boston Transcript.

Mixed Identity.

"Shay, did you see me come in?" The other chap replied, "Yes, I saw, you come in." "Well—hic—ever see me before?" "No, I never saw you before." "Then—hic—how did you know it was me?"—Syracuse Orange Peel.

For Preference.

A reader mentions the case of a detective, who, after twenty years, remembered the face of a forger, and arrested the man when the crime had almost been forgotten. One would rather have that sort of memory than that sort of face.

First Use of Term "Yankee"?

The term Yankee, according to Bon-baugh, is not Indian, but Dutch, and means to snarl and quarrel. It was applied by the burghers of New Amsterdam to the invaders from Connecticut.

Find Prehistoric Boat.

A well-preserved canoe of the Stone Age has been found in a bog near the castle of Celler (Lake of Blenney), in Switzerland. It is made out of the stem of an oak, and is eight feet long and three feet wide.

"A Roland for an Oliver."

This phrase really means "tit for tat." Roland and Oliver were two famous knights who were equal in bravery and knightly valor. They are said to have fought for five days without either gaining any advantage.

Engagement Ring Shifted.

In olden times if a girl were willing to marry, and not engaged, it was the custom for her to wear a ring on the first finger of the left hand. If she wanted to remain single, then she wore the ring on the little finger.

Famous Statue.

The Apollo Belvedere, supposed to have been carved in 270 B. C., was found in 1583, bought by Julius II and placed in the Vatican. The name of the sculptor is not known. The marble is presumably a copy from a bronze.

A Safe Wager.

We are told that there is nothing sure but death and taxes; still we feel pretty certain that we shall never see a circus parade headed by a plesiosaurus.

Daily Thought.

Do not think that what is hard for thee to master is impossible for man; but if a thing is proper and possible to man, deem it attainable by thee.—Marcus Aurelius.

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AFTER CIVIL WAR

Veteran Recalls Incident of His Homecoming.

Neighbor's Remark Could Hardly Be Called a Welcome—He Traveling in Pullmans in Those Days.

We have no citizens more patriotic than Curly Harrison, declares E. W. Howe in his "Anthology of Another Town," printed in the Saturday Evening Post. He was one of the first to enlist when Abraham Lincoln called for volunteers, although only seventeen years old; and when his enlistment of three years expired he promptly volunteered. He knew the trouble wasn't near over, and that the more experienced men Old Abe had in the field the better it would be for the country. He took part in 13 battles, served in Libby prison, and saw pretty much the whole show, including the grand review at Washington. He is sometimes called colonel, but confesses he was always a private. At one of the G. A. R. reunions out of town some one mistook the word "Curly" for "colonel," but here at home he is known to everybody as Curly Harrison.

We frequently hear him recall incidents of the war.

"I remember this day, 57 years ago, as though it were yesterday," he says. "I was on picket duty at three o'clock in the morning, and the heaviest rainstorm I ever witnessed was falling. Suddenly a body of horsemen appeared in the gloom. They didn't look right, and I blazed away at the bunch. That musket shot brought on the battle of Shiloh," and so on.

When the young men were being collected for the last war Curly Harrison's stories didn't go so well, and we thought he was a little jealous. He found considerable fault with the luxury of the training camps, about young soldiers being carried in Pullman cars, and about their being fed at every station by committees composed of young girls.

"I am glad of it," he would say; "they deserve it all, and more. It isn't that I object to it; I only recall that it was different in '61. I was kicked about a good deal as a soldier, and was never even in a passenger coach; I was carried in cattle cars, or flat cars, or walked."

And then he tells about his homecoming. As a young man he lived in Indiana, in the country, and says that when he was mustered out he was given his discharge papers, and told to go home and find a job as soon as possible. When he left the railroad station nearest his home there was no committee to welcome him. It was after dark, and he hesitated to walk to the farm where he lived, so he walked away, over muddy roads. On the way he developed at the home of Jerry Holmes, a neighbor, to get a drink. There was no cup at the well, and he stepped into the house to ask for one.

Old Jerry was sitting in the front room, and after looking at Curly a while he said: "Well, well! If here ain't Curly Harrison back from the war! We all hoped you would get killed."

Would Testify to That.

Will Hays, former postmaster general, has a brother, Hinkle Hays by name, who looks a good deal like him. Hinkle is a lawyer in Sullivan, Ind.

The day Hays gave up his government position to "go into the movies" he paid farewell visits to various offices in the Post Office department in which he was especially interested.

One of these was the dispensary established on the eighth floor, containing rest rooms for clerks taken ill, and medical supplies.

His brother was with him, but some of those present evidently had never heard that Mr. Hays had a brother. One clerk turned to the stranger—to him—standing by his side, and said: "I think it would be a fine thing to get Mr. Hays to pose with the nurse for the movies," pointing to a motion picture man with his camera. "Hays is a good sport, don't you think?"

"I'll say he is," said Hinkle Hays. "He's my brother."—Washington Star.

To be useful to as many as possible is the special duty of a critic, and his utility can only be attained by rectitude and precision. He walks in a garden which is not his own; and he neither must gather the blossoms to embellish his discourse, nor break the branches to display his strength. Rather let him point to what is out of order, and help to raise what is lying on the ground.—Landon.

Says Smallpox Cleanses System.

Smallpox, unlike vaccination, cleanses the system. It is a manifestation of the vital force in the act of housecleaning. Properly cared for, it rarely endangers life. When cases are severe, it is because the waste to be expelled is too great for the power of the vitality to cope with.—W. A. Turner.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

RAISE FOREST IN SAND HILLS

Big Reforestation Campaign Is Under Way in Western Sec- tion of Nebraska.

FIND RIGHT KIND OF TREE

Completed Work Calls for Planting of 3,000,000 Pine Trees—Land No Good for Farms so It Was Made Into National Forest.

Lincoln, Neb.—In western Nebraska, along the Platte river, one of the most stupendous public works ever undertaken in this country is getting under way. It is the reforestation of the sand hills, and the completed work calls for the planting of 3,000,000 pine trees in a section of the country where no trees have been known to grow. In the next six weeks more than a million and a half Western yellow pine and jack pine sprouts will be planted in the reservation, which is known as the Nebraska National forest.

For thirty-five years efforts to grow trees have been made on these hills by the owners of the cattle ranches which dot that section, and for twenty years a scientific campaign to make that country into a great national forest has been made, but not until this year has the idea gotten down to a real working basis. At the present time fifty men and the necessary horses and tractors are doing nothing but planting young trees. For the next six weeks they will devote full time to it. Then the work must wait until next year.

One thousand acres this year will be planted with 1,500,000 young trees. The Nebraska National forest consists of 205,000 acres, which were withdrawn from the public domain in 1902. Nebraskaans laughingly remark the tract was called a "forest" because in all the 205,000 acres there was not a single tree of any description.

Trees Would Not Grow.

The sandhills of western Nebraska are just what their name implies. They are pitifully covered with a sort of grass, especially in the small valleys. The country cannot be farmed. So the very roughest portion was segregated and made into a "forest."

But trees would not grow when planted. Thousands and thousands of young pine, spruce and other similar trees were brought from Wisconsin and Minnesota and were planted on the hills. They promptly died. Different species were obtained from the mountains, but they also died. Trees were brought from still other sections of the country and were planted, but they all went the same way. Then those in charge of the project determined to grow a tree that would thrive under sandhill conditions. So they established the "Bessey" nursery—named after Dr. Charles E. Bessey, the famous botanist.

For eighteen years the experts have worked at producing a tree which would measure up to their necessities, and they have developed a hardy class of nursery stock which they have proved will grow and thrive in the very sandiest portion of the sandhills.

Trees from the Bessey nursery now are being transplanted out onto the hills and are "making good."

Preparing the Soil.

To eliminate the competition for moisture by the native vegetation a deep furrow is plowed, and in the bottom of this furrow a specially designed plow makes a suitable trench, in which the young trees are set, and the sand is tramped down tightly about the tree roots. The surface of the sand becomes very dry, but the moisture is retained deep down where the roots of the young trees are tamped down. The number of trees which died is very small compared with the total number planted out.

The early plantings of the developed stock have flourished, many of the trees now being thirty feet or more in height. The original heavy stand of grass on the ground has given way to a thick floor of decaying pine needles, which, it is expected, will materially change and improve the character of the soil. As high as 80 per cent of the trees planted in some years have lived. The average is between 60 per cent and 70 per cent.

The ranchers in the sand hills have taken up the idea of reforestation, and there is scarcely a cattle ranch within fifty miles of the national forest that has not planted a windbreak or a wood lot. Each year since 1912, when seedlings of the acclimated trees as they would agree to plant and care for. As a result the whole character of the despoiled "sand hills" is gradually undergoing a change, and it is expected in time that the terrific winds which heretofore have swept the hills without interference will be much tempered.

When the project is completed the Nebraska National forest will be one of the very largest bodies of artificial forestation in the world.

Braved Wrath of Hawaiian Gods.

Towing his camera in a tub, a representative of Bishop museum in Honolulu recently braved the threats handed down from Hawaiian mythology, crossed the 200-yard arm of the sea between the island of Lanai and the rock known as Puuope Island, and on an improvised scaffold mounted the 50-foot cliff, without being subjected to the wrath of the gods of yore. No Hawaiian had scaled the walls for probably more than a hundred years, and a white man never before. It was the general belief that rocks would be rolled down by an unseen hand on any so presumptuous to attempt to gain the summit, but this miracle failed to materialize.

NEW PARTIES BARRED

Soviets Have Monopoly by Law, Says Lenin Adviser.

Declares Communist Party Must Keep Its Ranks Closed Except to Those Strictly Sympathetic With Dictatorship of Proletariat.

Moscow.—No new political parties can be legalized in Russia for a number of years and the communist party must continue to keep its ranks closed except to those strictly sympathetic with the dictatorship of the proletariat, G. E. Zinoviev told the last session of the all-Russian communist party congress.

Zinoviev is head of the Third International, president of the Petrograd provincial soviet, one of Premier Lenin's closest friends and the author of Lenin's biography. He is a fiery, revolutionary crusader, and in the soviet regime virtually has been dictator of Petrograd.

"Our party has the monopoly of legality," he said. "The danger of this monopoly is that a number of people are getting into the party who would go into the petty bourgeois parties if such existed."

"They are not coming into the party with bad intentions, and are honest enough, but bring in bourgeois views. They are an active part of the population who like to participate in the economic and political life of the country. We shall surely be the monopolists of the legality of any party in this country for a number of years to come."

M. Zinoviev said it would be difficult to clear out this element of the party, but, as the labor class must "do its" the bourgeoisie, the party's difficulties, no matter how great, in restoring Russia should not permit any unripe measures that would lead to the restoration of the Menshevik or other bourgeois.

More serious attention must also be paid to the press, M. Zinoviev declared, as the bourgeois writers are trying to get an independent press, and even journalists registered as employees of the newspapers now permitted to operate (all government controlled) are mostly of the old intelligentsia class.

EPILEPSY CURED BY SURGERY

Operation of Implanting Human Glands in Body of Prisoner at Sing Sing Prison Is Successful.

Ossining, N. Y.—Epilepsy and stuttering have been cured through implantation of human glands into the body of a Sing Sing prisoner. It has just been announced here by Warden Lewis E. Lewis. It was asserted to be the first time such an operation was resorted to for the cure of epilepsy.

The prisoner, George Hauser, serving a sentence for attacking a New York girl, formerly had a serious defect in his speech and was subject to four or five epileptic fits weekly. On January 21 last Dr. Terry M. Townsend, a New York city specialist, removed glands from the body of a prisoner electrocuted and transplanted them to that of Hauser, having first obtained his consent to the operation.

Warden Lewis said the operation apparently has been entirely successful.

The change that has come over Hauser is amazing, he said. "When I visited him three days ago he told me he no longer had epilepsy. He has a voracious appetite and is in such a general sturdy condition that, although he has a useless paralyzed left arm, I am going to assign him soon to some light form of occupation."

U. S. RELIEF AIDS DEPORTED

Charge Cruelty and Outrages to Chris- tians in Asia Minor by Turks.

Constantinople.—Four American relief workers have arrived here after having been deported from Kharpout, Turkish Armenia, 50 miles northwest of Diarbekr. They are F. H. Yowell of Washington, director of the Kharpout unit; Dr. Mark L. Ward of Newton Center, Mass., chief surgeon; Dr. Ruth Parmelee of Boston, medical director; and Miss Isabel Harley of Pawtucket, R. I. Mr. Yowell charged the Turks with unjust and untold treatment of Americans and cruelty and outrages against Christians in Asia Minor.

Rock, Dislodged by Cow, Rolls Down Hill, Kills Boy

Pikeville, Ky.—Grazing on a hillside pasture, a family cow dislodged a 25-pound rock which rolled down the hill and crushed to death Luther Lamb, the five-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lamb, residing in the Rathoff Creek section.

The child had been spending the day with his grandparents, along with his mother and seven-year-old brother. Late in the afternoon the two boys were sent home by their mother. As they were passing a cliff near their home, the huge rock came rumbling down and struck the youngest boy, who was instantly killed. An investigation showed that the rock had rolled for a distance of about 100 yards before striking the lad.

Hooch Sprinkled on Street.

Louisville, Ky.—When the village water cart failed to appear on time at Beattyville, Ky., Police Judge H. F. Begley, commandeered a large supply of confiscated moonshine stored in the courthouse and set men at work with it, settling the dust on Main street.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* on the wrapper all these years just to protect the coming generations. Do not be deceived. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

Never attempt to relieve your baby with a remedy that you would use for yourself.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

HE DIDN'T QUITE UNDERSTAND

Possibly British Officer Thought Or- derly's Proper Place Was Under the Table.

At the Army and Navy club in Washington they tell a story of a newly appointed officer in the British army who was making his first visit to the mess, with the usual inquiry of "any complaints?" Now, he had arrived at the mess somewhat earlier than expected, and the orderly of the day, being taken by surprise, and in his shirt sleeves, dived under the table to save a reprimand.

"Any complaints?" asked the officer. Grasping the situation at once, the corporal answered for the absent orderly.

"None, sir."

"Who is this?" asked the officer, suddenly catching sight of the orderly under the table.

Again the corporal rose to the occasion.

"Orderly of the day, sir," was his answer.

"Oh!" said the officer, and passed on.

The next mess were quite prepared, with the orderly, spick and span, standing at attention at the head of the table.

"Any complaints?"

"None, sir," answered the orderly.

The officer gave him a careful survey.

"And who are you?" he asked.

"Orderly of the day, sir."

"And why the deuce are you not under the table?" was the unexpected retort.

HUMOROUS IN HIS PROTEST

Max Beerbohm Wanted No Book Writ- ten About Him, and Said So in Amusing Manner.

"You might have waited for my demise, instead of merely hushing it," remarked his subject—or victim, as you please—in Bohm Lynch, when the latter communicated the news that he was about to write "Max Beerbohm in Perspective."

But admirers of Beerbohm will agree that the Beerbohmian protests against his publication in themselves justify the volume, according to the Living Age. Here they are:

"I remember several books about men who, not yet dead, had blandly aided and abetted the author; and I remember what awful asses those men seemed to me thereby to have made of themselves. Two of them were rather great men. They could afford to make awful asses of themselves. I, who am 100 miles away from being great, cannot afford such luxuries."

"My life is small. I've used them very well and discreetly, never making them a laughing stock. I've made a charming little reputation. But that reputation is a frail plant. Don't over-attend to it. Gardener Lynch! Don't drench and deluge it! The contents of a quite small watering can will be quite enough."

"Gardener Lynch," however, was not to be deterred, and his readers may rejoice therefor. He produced an amusing study of an amusing writer, not a flippant study, but not a painfully serious one, either.

South Australia seeks a market for its white opals—very beautiful gem stones of a kind peculiar to that part of the world.

The chief commercial obstacle lies in the superstition that opals are unlucky and bring misfortune to the owner. This silly notion does not worry Americans much and in the United States opals are much admired and commonly worn. In Europe, however, it has a surprising grip.

Accordingly, the producers are going to put their white opals on the market under another name. They will be called "Idriots," after the Greek word for rainbow.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Country's National Parks.

There are thirteen national parks, with a total area of 10,550 square miles, under the supervision of the secretary of the interior and seven national military and other parks under the supervision of the secretary of war, and a number of other national monuments, such as the petrified forests of Arizona, etc., under the jurisdiction of the secretaries of the interior, agriculture and war. For many years the Hot Springs reservation of Arkansas was the only national park. In 1892 an area of 1½ square miles on which are 46 hot springs possessing curative properties was set aside as a national park. It was not until forty years later that another national park was created, the Yellowstone, in Wyoming. The other 17 have been created within forty-two years, and seven of these within the last decade. Of interest in conservation probably accounting for the larger number. The only one in New England is Lafayette park in Maine, on Mount Desert.

Process of Absorption.

Miss Christina Merriman, head of the disarrangement division of the League of Women Voters, said at a dinner party in Washington:

"Disarrangement, when it comes, will do away with the absorption of one country by another."

"These absorbing, or bon constricteur, countries remind me of the elderly man in the speaker, who bent over an old gentleman seated in front of him and said:

"Reg pardon, but do you mind lending me your spectacles a moment?"

"Not at all," said the kindly old gentleman, "not at all."

"The elderly chap fixed the spectacles firmly on his nose."

"Thank you," he said. "And now, sir, since you can no longer read your newspaper, will you kindly pass it over to me?"—Washington Star.

Too Much Latitude.

"Here's a funny item," said Mrs. Johnson, in the midst of her reading. "A professor says folks ort to spend at least an hour at the dinner table."

"An hour?" exclaimed Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge, Ark. "Great guns of iron! What in torment would our 14 children be eating after the first 20 minutes, unless they eat up the table and then began on each other?"—Kansas City Star.

Childish Questions.

Grandmamma set Matthew more comfortably on her knee. The child is rather large for his three and a half years and the mother warned his grandmamma that she ought not to hold him, but grandmamma clutched him tightly in her arms. For a little while the child was content. Then his restless fingers reached up and stroked his grandmamma's wrinkled face. "Gramma," came his piping voice suddenly, "how did you get all those car tracks on your face?"

Distilling Moisture From Breath.

Men without number who were cast adrift on the sea without water have died of thirst; yet it is now possible to distill enough moisture from the breath to sustain life. The apparatus consists of a glass tube and a bottle. By breathing in air through the nose and expelling it through the tube into the bottle, a person can obtain as much as an ounce of pure water an hour.—Youth's Companion.

Makes Up for Loss.

It may serve as a comfort to us in our calamities and afflictions that he that loses anything and gets wisdom by it is a gainer by the loss.—L'Estrange.

The True Criticism.

The real criticism of an author is found not in the incoherents who talk about him, but in the creating writers who follow him.—From the Dial.

Special Bargains

Fall and Winter Woolsens.

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign or domestic fabrics at 50 per cent less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our new Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 25. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,

184 Thames Street

NEWPORT, R. I.

PROTECT YOUR WILD BIRDS

Sanctuary for Birds Established in Lower Gulf Coast. One of the most beautiful and most abundant of the Gulf of Mexico is the lower Gulf of Mexico. It is the only place in the world where the birds of the Gulf of Mexico are found in such numbers.

Three wild birds have just been reported in the lower Gulf of Mexico. They are the Green-winged Teal, the Lesser Scaup, and the Greater Scaup. They are found in the lower Gulf of Mexico, and are the only place in the world where they are found in such numbers. The birds are found in the lower Gulf of Mexico, and are the only place in the world where they are found in such numbers.

During the research of the lower border region, Mr. Pearson says, he discovered not only practically unknown species of birds, living in the dense chaparral, but he found the wilderness alive with other kinds of wild animal life. He was especially interested in the collared peccary, commonly known in this region as the javelina, or wild Mexican hog. These ferocious animals roam the chaparral by the thousands. Mr. Pearson said:

"The peccary is the gamiest and most dangerous wild animal in the United States. The grizzly bear is the only animal which places the sportsman in the same danger. An enraged moose will now and then give a hunter plenty of action, but a wounded peccary will always show fight. And when his companions smell his blood the hunter is in danger of attack from a herd of them."

"The peccary is something like a cross between an antelope and a wild boar. It is hunted by the Mexicans for its hide and bristles, and, while its meat is palatable, it cannot be kept like that of the pig."

It has two sets of tusks, polished sharp and adjusted almost with the precision of surgical scissors. Mr. Pearson related an incident in which a peccary attacked a hunter, cut through his chaps and boot, leg and bone. The man was on horseback. The animal charged after being mortally wounded, making a terrible noise by snapping his jaws as he came on. He dropped dead ten or twelve feet from where Mr. Pearson was.

Hindu Legend.

In Tiruvannamalai, South Arcot, India, a great festival is held each year, the inception of which recalls one of the famous legends connected with Hindu mythology. Many years ago, the legend runs, Shiva, the destroyer, and his wife, Parvati, were wandering through Kailash, the Hindu paradise. It was the twilight hour, and the sunset glowed in which they strolled was filled with the seductive perfumes of the East. In a fitful moment Parvati playfully covered the eyes of her lord with her shapely hands and drew the godly head to her bosom. The time quickly passed for these wanderers in Elysium. But what seemed but a moment to them was a period of many years for the hapless inhabitants of the world, whose sun and moon had thus been darkened. When Shiva realized the hardship which his reality had caused he sent her forth to do penance at the various holy places with which the southern portion of India is dotted. When she at last reached Tiruvannamalai, the famous "Holy Fire Hill" of South Arcot district, Shiva appeared at the top of the isolated peak as a sign that his wife's thoughtlessness was forgiven.

Gigantic Transformer.

One million volts is the capacity of a mammoth transformer which has recently been installed in the Westinghouse experimental laboratory at Trafford City, Pa. The huge product possesses unusual winding features, that make it exceptionally well fitted for very high voltage testing, and is of the core form of construction, common to this type of transformer. The windings contain nearly 70 miles of wire, are divided into cylindrical coils, each consisting of a layer of copper turns wound upon an insulating tube, and as the coils increase in diameter they increase in length. With the completion of the new transformer, experiments more reliable in character can be made by delivering the full 1,000,000 volts "above ground," and it is believed that this latest development will prove of great value to electrical progress.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Age of Making a Will.

The age at which most persons may make valid wills is twenty-one in most of the states, but in California, Connecticut, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Oklahoma, North and South Dakota eighteen is the age.

No Germs in Falklands.

Dr. T. O. W. Deane of the Falkland Islands reports that virulent germs which elsewhere produce infection of wounds do not appear to exist there, or, if they do, the climate does not allow them to flourish.

World's Smallest Auto.

England claims possession of the world's smallest automobile. It is a three-wheeled cross between a motor-car and motorcycle—weighs 160 pounds, and costs \$375. The motor is over the single rear wheel.

HARRY K. EUSTICE

Mighty Hunter Has
Come to See New York.

Harry K. Eustice, 27 years a professional hunter of big game in Africa, who arrived in New York recently to satisfy his lifetime ambition to see that big town. He is a British subject, forty-six years old, and has been several times around the world. He ran away from home in London to lead a life of adventure, and he got it in the jungles of Africa.

SAYS RAIL STRIKE WILL
MAKE UNIONS LIABLEA. F. L. Council Holds Supreme
Court's Decision of Highest
Import to Labor.

Washington.—If the railroad unions strike they will be liable under the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act for conspiracy in restraint of trade by reason of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Coronado case, Jackson H. Reiston, counsel for the American Federation of Labor, submitted here.

In a digest of the opinion Reiston said the decision not only makes funds of labor unions themselves liable to seizure, but the property of individual members themselves as well.

The attorney advised unions immediately to incorporate as the result of the decision which he declares lays down principles of the highest importance to the future of labor.

"It holds all unions liable under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust act," said Reiston. "The railroad unions, though incorporated, could be charged with conspiracy to restrain trade just as though they were incorporated and not only their organization funds but the property of their individual members liable to attack in damage suits so long as they remain unincorporated."

"The first great proposition which attracts attention is stated in substance so far at least as its ability or inability to sue or be sued, is concerned, a labor organization is on substantially the same basis as a corporation."

"By virtue of the decision a labor organization may be sued directly and its funds, at least such funds as are devoted to strike purposes may be seized upon, assuming wrongful acts on the part of individual members of the organization engaged in a strike."

WORLD'S NEWS IN
CONDENSED FORM

CINCINNATI.—Leaders of the 120,000 railway workers, many of whom have already received wage cuts from the Railroad Labor Board, will appeal to President Harding in an effort to stave off further reductions in their pay.

CHICAGO.—Towns of the Fox River valley armed to combat invasion. Millions of 17 year locusts have come down upon the valley in a huge swarm, moving toward Chicago.

BELGRADE.—King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Princess Marie of Romania are married at gorgeous ceremony.

NEW ORLEANS.—Mark Boasberg, better known in sporting circles as "Jack Sheehan," was given custody of approximately \$100,000 worth of assorted liquors seized at his home by customs officials last New Year's eve. Judge Foster, in United States District Court, ruled that "the law was clearly violated in executing the warrant."

LOS ANGELES.—Three high officials and 34 alleged members of the Ku Klux Klan were indicted by the Los Angeles county grand jury on five counts of felony charges in connection with a raid at Inglewood, near this city, recently.

SEATTLE.—Judge Richard A. Ballinger, who was secretary of the interior in the cabinet of President Taft and the central figure in the Alaskan coal dispute of 1910 and 1911, died in his home here.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—George Carmack, pioneer prospector of the north and the reputed discoverer of the Klondike gold fields, died here. He was stricken with pneumonia.

BOSTON.—Governor Cox of Massachusetts is to appoint a committee which will investigate charges of anti-Jewish discrimination at Harvard University.

The route of the annual 100-mile horse endurance ride, will be held this year entirely within Vermont from Oct. 16 to 21. The route is laid through hilly country, but over soft dirt roads, in direct contrast to the route followed by the horses in the ride last year from Camp Vall, N. J. to Washington, D. C.

HAYS DEMANDS
PURIFIED MOVIESProducers and Distributors Co-
operate With Director in Effort
to Censor Their Own Films.

ENTIRE INDUSTRY ADMONISHED

New Plays Will Be a Test of the Sin-
cerity of the Heads of This Gigantic
Business—Directors Who Trans-
gress Face Discharge.

New York.—A bit but friendly admonition, which in many respects may be classed as an ultimatum, to the moving picture industry to clean up the films and keep them in that delectable condition is contained in a letter by Will H. Hays to the following members of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America:

William Fox, Fox Film Corporation; Frank J. Gossett, Goldwyn Distributing Corporation; Earl W. Hammons, Educational Film Exchanges, Inc.; Carl Laemmle, Metro Pictures Corporation; John M. Quinn, Vitaphone Inc.; Lewis J. Selznick, Select Pictures Corporation; Adolph Zukor, Famous Players-Lasky Corporation; and Joseph M. Schenck, Joseph M. Schenck Productions.

The association represents between 70 and 80 per cent of all moving pictures made in this country.

The ultimatum has been posted in all studios in this city and Los Angeles, calling upon the entire industry to assist in eliminating objectionable features. In each company Mr. Hays' letter was accompanied by a letter from the head of the concern. Some letters intimate that any employee who fails to live up to the spirit and letter of the dictum will be dismissed.

It was intimated that this letter of Mr. Hays, which is printed below, is the last word to a few directors whose pictures have been questionable, and that failure to comply with the new rule would mean dismissal from the industry.

I know that none of us are unmindful of the objects of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., as definitely stated in the Articles of Association as follows:

"The object for which the corporation is to be created is to foster the common interest of those engaged in the motion picture industry in the United States, by establishing and maintaining the highest possible moral and artistic standards in motion picture production, by developing the educational as well as the entertainment value and the general usefulness of the motion picture, by diffusing accurate and reliable information with reference to the industry, by reforming abuses relative to the industry, by securing freedom from unjust or unlawful exactions, and by other lawful and proper means."

We are all familiar, too, with the efforts being made by all to carry out these objects and, personally, I thoroughly appreciate the co-operation which is being given by everybody.

It is impossible, of course, to overestimate the importance of the immediate application of these purposes in connection with the production which is now in process for next season. It is to this that I want most earnestly to call your attention.

We can make the greatest immediate progress in "establishing and maintaining the highest possible moral and artistic standard of motion picture production," if those charged with the responsibilities in connection with the production now in progress make certain that they do strive for this very thing. We are giving and we must give preferred attention to these purposes right now in the pictures which are now being made. Every day there is opportunity in the studios to take that action which will more and more eliminate the objectionable features and nearer and nearer reach the "highest possible moral and artistic standard."

These pictures which are being made now and which will be made this summer, are being made after we have agreed to use our best efforts to attain the purposes of the association, and our responsibility for these pictures cannot be avoided.

These pictures now being made will come out soon and they will be the proof either of our honesty of purpose or of our failure; they will be the proof either of our ability to correct our evils ourselves, or of our inability to run our own business. There is nothing in which we can possibly be engaged which is of as much importance to the success of our efforts as to make certain that these very pictures, the first pictures made after the organization of the association, shall clearly show successful effort toward "establishing and maintaining the highest possible moral and artistic standard."

I cannot too strongly urge you to make certain that everything possible shall be done to that end.

With very kindest personal regards and best wishes always, I am, Sincerely yours,

(Signed) WILL H. HAYS.

ARREST "ADAM AND EVE"

Sutter and Wife Afoul of Game Laws
Aimed Wilds of Maine.

Houlton, Me.—Carl A. Sutter and his wife, who, as the "modern Adam and Eve," had been living the simple life in the woods of Northern Maine for some weeks, were arrested by game wardens, charged with violating the state game laws. According to the wardens, Sutter and his wife killed deer and partridges in the closed season. "Adam and Eve" undertook to spend six weeks in the wilds.

More than 100 representatives of the New England division of the National Electric Light Association met at Greenfield, Mass., for a conference. W. S. Murray, a former vice president of the New Haven Road, was the principal speaker. He urged the development to the fullest capacity of hydro-electric plants.

MRS. JULES BACHE

American Woman Promi-
nent Parisian Hostess.

Mrs. Jules Bache, who is reported to be one of the foremost hostesses in the American set in Paris, recently gave a dinner at which guests valued at more than \$5,000,000 were worn by feminine guests. Mrs. Bache is also known as one of the smartest hostesses in society circles in New York, Newport and Washington.

SENATE FIGHT OPENED
WITH BONUS REPORTInterest on European Debt and
Economy Trusted for Needed
\$3,845,659,481.

Washington.—The soldiers' bonus bill is before the senate at last.

Notwithstanding opposition by Senator Underwood of Alabama and a refusal earlier in the day by Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi to grant unanimous consent for the reporting of the bill, Senator McCumber, chairman of the Finance Committee, succeeded in filing the report and getting the bill on the calendar.

The filing of the report was preceded by several hours of debate and considerable parleying in the cloakrooms following which Senator Williams disappeared, and in his absence the report was filed.

When Senator McCumber made his first attempt to present the bonus bill he made a speech describing it as "nothing but an American bill."

With a smile he informed the bonus members on the Democratic side that they should share in the glory of passing the measure. The tariff bill, said Senator McCumber, was a partisan measure, but the bonus was nonpartisan and American. He gladdened the hearts of the bonus contingents on both sides of the aisle when he announced that in a day or two he would probably move to lay aside the tariff bill in order to expedite the passage of the bonus.

With the bill Senator McCumber submitted a long report in which the price which the people will pay in taxes for its enactment was estimated at \$3,845,659,481.

LATEST EVENTS
AT WASHINGTON

Senators in discussing coal strike urge government seizure and operation of mines to supply people with fuel.

President Harding, in letter to senate accompanying Secretary Fall's report on naval oil leases, completely indorses policy of turning of naval reserves over to private interests; assumes full responsibility for the action.

High government officials take issue with Ambassador Ricci of Italy that tariff is an international question; say it is essentially domestic. Ricci going home on leave; report that he may not return.

Senator Watson (Indiana), after conference with Secretary of State following charges that foreign diplomats were meddling in American tariff affairs, says that matter is a closed incident; State Department expected to take no action.

Senator La Follette (Wisconsin) declares decision of Supreme Court in Coronado coal case against United Mine Workers is ominous in what it foreshadows for future of union labor in this country.

Naval appropriation bill permits continuance of construction on vessels allowed under limitation treaty. Railroad Labor Board's reduction in pay of shopmen will aggregate \$50,000,000 annually.

Despite Harding's threat to veto bonus bill in present form, senate leaders continue steps to pass it. Ambassador Geddes gives Secretary Hughes a copy of speech on which Senator James Watson's charge of interfering with legislation was based.

Nomination of Brookhart for Republican candidate for United States senator from Iowa interpreted in Washington as strong uprising of progressive sentiment.

The convention of the proposed amalgamation of shoe workers' unions outside of the American Federation of Labor, at its session in Boston, defeated by a vote of 70 to 16, action favoring organization along industrial lines, and recorded itself as favoring amalgamation on trade union lines.

UNIONS HIT BY
NEW WAGE CUTSOver \$60,000,000 Is Cut From
Pay of 400,000 Railroad Shop-
men by the Labor Board.

MECHANICS LOSE 8 PER CENT

Present Decision Applies to Virtually
Every Road in United States—
Unions Promised Action on
Unauthorized Slashes.

Chicago.—Wages of more than 400,000 shop craft employees, members of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor, were ordered cut approximately \$60,000,000 in a decision by the Railway Labor Board.

The ruling will go into effect July 1, the same day on which the recent wage slash of the maintenance-of-way workers becomes operative. The new decreased scales were fixed over a dissenting opinion entered by the three labor members of the board, Albert O. Wharton, W. L. McMenimen and Albert Phillips. They are:

Supervisory forces, whether paid by the month or hour, no decrease. Machinists, holler-makers, blacksmiths, sheet-metal workers, electrical workers, car men (except freight-car men), molders, cupola tenders, and core-makers, including those with less than four years' experience, all crafts 7 cents an hour.

Freight car men—9 cents an hour. Regular and helper apprentices and helpers, all classes—7 cents an hour. Car cleaners—5 cents an hour.

Decision affecting \$9,000 telegraphers, the next class of employes to be dealt with in a wage ruling, will not be available for some few days. It was learned. The reason for this, it was explained, is the chief questions in the telegraphers' case is not how much money shall be paid, but how inequalities of pay on different roads shall be settled.

The effect of this delay on a possible strike would be considerable. It was said, for telegraphers are considered the most important units in the traffic moving machinery, and are the most difficult to replace quickly.

In making his order, the Labor Board reviewed decision No. 2, effective May 1, 1920, which increased the wages of this class of employee "shortly prior to decline in living costs and wages in general," and decision No. 147, effective July 1, 1921, levying a reduction, and found that "it is just and reasonable under the law and the evidence," and that "the board is of the opinion shop employees will still be receiving, as a rule, a wage in excess of that paid to similar employees in other industries."

The present decrease will apply to virtually every railroad system operating in the United States.

Upon the heels of the order, the board took occasion to answer the ultimatum filed with it last week by B. M. Jewell, president of the Federated Shops Crafts, asking that immediate action be taken pertaining to certain unauthorized wage reductions applying to a list of twenty-one roads.

When informed of the issuance of the board's pay-cut order Mr. Jewell reiterated a previous statement to the effect "final decision as to the acceptance or rejection of the order rests with the membership of the organizations which compose the railway employees' department."

"A strike vote," he added, "is now being sent out, returnable June 30."

The minority report of the labor members pointedly said the majority decision was made "with no consideration of human needs," and charged "it falls to carry out the function of the board to set a 'just and reasonable' wage."

Suggestions for "some recognized standard" to be worked out by the board and used as a basis for future wage adjustments, was contained in this report, which consumed several times the number of pages in the majority decision.

The labor members felt, they said, that the board "should initiate a study which shall determine the amount necessary to meet some recognized standard and that it must use its results as a basis for its decisions and that it must, through those decisions, transmit this information to the public."

The F. M. Hoyt Shoe Company of Manchester, N. H., is closing out its Haverhill plant, where it has been doing business as the Hilliard and Tabor company, due according to the company, to the inability to make shoes at a profit in that city.

CUTICURA HEALS
SKIN TROUBLEBlisters On Hands, Feet and
Hips. Itched and Burned.
Lasted 3 Months.

"My hands, feet and hips itched and burned so that I scratched them and the skin became red and sore. Later white, watery blisters formed which turned to sore eruptions. When I put my hands in water they itched and burned."

"The trouble lasted about three months. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after using four cakes of Soap and two boxes of Ointment I was healed."

(Signed) Percy Hartford, Box 43, Curtis Corner, Me.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Takum for all toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. H, Medford, N. J. Sold every-where. Soap Co. Ointment 2 and 16. Takum 2c.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1922

The Savings Bank of Newport

Newport, R. I.

Deposits made on or before Saturday,
July 15, 1922, begin to draw interest
on that date.

INTEREST 4 1-2 PER CENT PER ANNUM

STEP BY STEP, UP THEY CLIMB

This applies to the hundreds of men, women, boys and girls, who are practicing the saving habit and making regular deposits with The Industrial Trust Company.

We invite you to open an account with us.

4 Per Cent. Interest paid on Participation Accounts

Money deposited on or before the 15th of any month, draws interest from the 1st of that month.

THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST
COMPANY

(OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY)

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street

Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

All Orders

Promptly

Attended to

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

All Goods

are Pure

Absolutely

PARAGRAPHS FOR
THE NEW ENGLANDERNews of General Interest
From the Six States

Mr. Goodwin also stated that 675 licenses were revoked last month, as against 266 in May, 1921.

The Brunswick, Me., municipal aviation field, the first to be established in that state was dedicated Saturday.

The Connecticut Supreme Court has handed down an opinion in the appeal of Emil Schutte of Haddam, upholding the death penalty imposed upon him in the Middlesex County Superior Court on the charge of murder.

The gift of the senior class of Colby College, Waterville, Me., to its alma mater will be the means of keeping the class fresh in the memory of the future sons of Colby. Colby this year is celebrating the 100th anniversary of the graduation of George Dana Boardman, the first graduate of the college and the first man who dedicated himself to missionary work in the far east.

The murder for which Schutte was convicted was a particularly brutal one, the entire Ball family, Joseph Ball, his wife, Mary, and their son Jacob, having been wiped out when their home was set afire, and as Ball, his wife and son endeavored to escape the flames they were shot down by Schutte and his son, Julius, and the bodies carried back into the house to be consumed by the flames.

Miss Clara L. Power of Boston, assistant registrar of probate, and known by lawyers throughout Suffolk county, has been appointed a justice of the peace, the first woman in Massachusetts to receive such an appointment. Women lawyers all over the state will be interested in the appointment. It is not generally known that a woman can be appointed to the position. Many women are in a position to be appointed by a justice of the peace.

That is Each Person's Proper Share of Money in Circulation. Washington.—Have you \$18.75? If you haven't you have not got your proper share of the money that was in circulation on June 1, according to a statement made public by the Treasury Department. This statement shows that on June 1 there was \$5,348,532,497 in circulation. Based on the population of continental United States and estimated at 100,000,000, every one should have \$18.75 each.

Three Chinese and opium and smoking paraphernalia valued at more than \$1000 were seized when with members of the narcotic squad of Boston, invaded a Chinese laundry. When the officers entered their way to the collar was barred by the three Chinese armed with hot flatirons, but the officers forced them back with drawn revolvers.

YOU SHOULD HAVE \$48.78

Says He Wouldn't Take Million for Job as Attorney General. Washington.—Attorney General Daugherty called on President Harding about a matter of official detail and was asked when he came out for his view upon various reports that he would resign office. "You can say," he told newspaper men, "that there was a time when I would not have given 20 cents to get the office of attorney general, but that I wouldn't take a million dollars for it now."

Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST

302 THAMES STREET
Two Doors North of Post Office
NEWPORT, R.I.

WATER

ALL PERSONS desiring of having water introduced into their residence or pieces of business should make application to the office, Marlborough Street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

OBJECTED TO BEING BROILED

Lobster's Emphatic Views on the Subject Led to Change of Menu in Household.

A friend of mine is very fond of lobster, but like many men, has no idea how such food is prepared. His wife had occasion to be absent from home one day last week and she told the servant girl to broil a lobster for my friend's dinner. She left a note, telling her husband of the treat she had provided for him and requesting him not to wait dinner for her. He was quite hungry when he reached home and, after reading the note, said to the servant:

"Is that lobster ready?"

"No, sir, it isn't," said the girl.

"Well, hurry up with it. I'm as hungry as a bear," said he.

"I can't, sir," said the girl. "The mistress said to broil the lobster, and I got him on the gridiron, after a deal of a fuss. The more I poked the fire the more he walked off, and I thought the baste was haunted and no good would come from cooking a straddle bug like that."

"What did you do with it?" said my friend, getting mad.

"Fifth, the last I saw of him he was going out the back door with his tail up, like the manne he was."

He had sardines for dinner.—Judge.

MR. JONES WALKED RIGHT BY

Little Incident May Have Cured Him of Habit of Loafing in That Grocery Store.

Mr. Jones (which is not his true name) enjoys, above all else, an opportunity to loaf at the corner grocery. Just to sit on the counter and think and talk while his wife is hard at work at home and the grocer and his clerk are hard at work in the store is to Jones a privilege well worth while.

But Mrs. Jones and the grocer thought differently. In fact the grocer disapproves emphatically of any person just sitting when he should be working. One morning the grocer conceived a brilliant idea. Just as Mr. Jones was about to leap lightly to his seat on the counter the grocer slipped placed a sheet of fly paper, black with flies, on the spot where Mr. Jones was to land.

Mr. Jones did not discover the fly paper until he politely slid from the counter in order to greet with his best bow a neighbor woman. It is said he left the store thereon with such speed that the wind detached the fly paper from its place on the seat of his trousers. When next seen Jones wore his Sunday best and he walked right by the grocery store.—Indianapolis News.

Up to Date

The great detective showed thoughtfully. "Jack and Jill," he read from the report before him, "went up the hill to draw a pail of water. Jack fell down and broke his crown and Jill came tumbling after."

"Humph," said the master mind. "That seems to be simple enough. A plain case. These two joyriders found their radiator getting hot while speeding in a mountainous section. They tried to make a tough grade on low, but it was too much. Then the brakes refused to work. The man got panic-stricken and stumbled out of the car on his dome. The bus kept on going down the slope and took the dame along with it. Both of 'em carried accident policies and the car was probably insured, too. I advise both companies to suspend payment till the driver can prove he wasn't under the influence."—Life.

Fishermen Netted Submarine.

Some fishermen out in their boats near Hyeres made a catch that nearly ended one boat load, reports the London Times correspondent at Paris. They caught a submarine in one of their nets. The boat to which the net was attached was in danger of being drawn under the water by an unseen and unknown monster, and, though frantic efforts were made to free the boat by cutting the net away, it might have gone badly with the crew if the commander of the submarine, wondering what he had run into, had not brought his vessel to the surface. The boat was almost completely swamped by the sudden rise of the submarine, which had to rescue the crew and tow the boat into port.

Had a Right to Laugh.

Three years ago, when sleighing was good, I went to town with my brother in a dilapidated sleigh. We met another brother, who lived near us, and I told him that I would go home with him, as he had a good sleigh and I wanted to make sure of getting there. We had gone only a short distance when in ascending a hill the sleigh broke down, leaving us full backward. A team hitched to a bob-sled close behind nearly stepped on us. The man in the sled brought me home. My brother arrived home without accident. Did he laugh at me? I guess so.—Chicago Journal.

WHY AND HOW TO CULTIVATE SOIL

Of Much Importance That Roots of Various Plants Be Given Supply of Air.

MAKE PLANT FOOD AVAILABLE

Many Persons Make Mistake of Working Too Deeply and Cut Off Feeding Rootlets—Steel Rake Is Useful Tool.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Most people have an idea that gardens are cultivated solely for the purpose of killing weeds. As a matter of fact, the killing of weeds is just one object of garden cultivation, says the United States Department of Agriculture. The roots of plants require air just the same as do the tops, and if the ground is packed or hard or is smothered over the surface after a heavy rain, the roots cannot get air, and for that reason the plants will suffer if not cultivated. The same thing is true where the land is poorly drained and waterlogged. The water keeps out the air and the roots cannot feed the plants.

Cultivation has another object, in that it breaks up the soil particles and makes plant food available for the feeding rootlets of the plants. Many persons, however, make the mistake of cultivating too deeply, and by so doing cut off or injure the feeding rootlets and deprive the plant of its source of nourishment and support. Frequent shallow cultivation during dry weather results in the formation of a layer of fine dust which serves as a mulch or blanket to retain moisture.

Cultivating After Rains.

The soil should always be cultivated just as soon as it is sufficiently dry to be safely worked after heavy rains, if it is not cultivated, a crust forms, the surface bakes, and the crops are injured. The same will apply where irrigation is used, and it has been found best to give the soil a thorough soaking, then cultivate as soon as it is dry enough, and apply no more water until absolutely necessary.

The hoe and the steel rake are the most important tools for cultivating the small garden. On a larger scale a wheel hoe or a horse cultivator may be used to advantage. The wheel hoe outfits are provided with a number of different attachments adapted for the different types of work to be performed. These implements have the advantage that one can go over the garden very rapidly and break up the surface of the soil in a comparatively short time. It is generally necessary, however, to follow with the hoe and the fingers to remove any weeds that have not been destroyed by the wheel cultivator. Even where horse-drawn tools are occasionally used, the greater part of the work, especially during



One Section of a Well-Planned Garden.

dry weather, may be performed by means of a common steel rake. It is not necessary to go very deeply into the soil, but merely to stir the surface.

A Tool That Helps.

A handy little tool for loosening the soil can be made from a piece of thin board 2 inches wide and 14 inches long, with one end whittled down to form a handle and the opposite end provided with three No. 6 or No. 7 wire nails. This little home-made implement can be used very soon after a rain to loosen the surface, so that any small seeds can break through.

It should be borne in mind that the time to kill weeds is when they are just coming through the ground. If allowed to become established, it is much more difficult to get rid of them than if they are taken in time. If the top 2 inches of soil is kept continuously and thoroughly loosened, there will be no serious difficulty in keeping out weeds.

Beauty in the Sky.

To see the stars well, one must make his camp in the desert. There as he lies rolled for the night in his blankets, surrounded only by distance and desolation, he looks up into greater beauties than all the museums, galleries, and conservatories of civilization can offer. But these things can be seen in part from any farm, and a little even from the street corner.—Frank A. Waugh, in "The Landscape Beautiful."

Impure Air in Cities.

The dustiest air is found in cities. In London, Edinburgh and Paris, there are from 80,000 to 210,000 dust particles to the cubic centimeter. A cubic centimeter is about the fifteenth part of the cubic inch. The air having the least dust, as far as observations have been made, is that of the western highlands of Scotland and the Swiss mountain tops. In these regions there are from 16 to 7,000 particles of dust to the cubic centimeter.

ALFALFA NOT FITTED AS CROP FOR SILAGE

Difficult to Handle and Hard to Pack Properly.

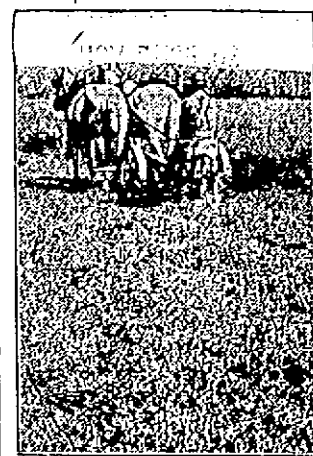
Farmer Should Be Able to Determine for Himself Whether or Not He Would Be Justified in Putting His Crop in Silo.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

As a silage crop, alfalfa is not altogether a success. In fact, where other crops, well fitted for this method of preservation, can be grown profitably it is seldom advisable to use it for this purpose. One reason corn is so popular for silage is that it yields a large tonnage at one harvesting, something which cannot be said of alfalfa.

Alfalfa is somewhat difficult to handle with ordinary silage machinery, and is hard to pack properly in the silo. It often becomes moldy and silty, as do various other legumes, when put up in this way. Special care must be taken in packing this silage because of the high percentage of protein in it, which causes it to putrefy instead of ferment when too much air is present.

There are times, however, when alfalfa may be made into silage, for instance when weather conditions are unfavorable for the curing of hay. Good silage may be made from partially wilted alfalfa if it is cut fine enough and well packed. If it is partly cured before running through the cutter some added water may improve the silage, but experience has shown



Cutting Alfalfa Crop.

that a "wabby" silage may result if freshly cut alfalfa is put up while wet with rain. Under reasonably favorable conditions alfalfa can be made into hay at less expense than into silage.

Alfalfa and corn mixed make good silage. The corn adds the sugar and starch necessary for the right fermentation. For the same reason the mixing of sorghums or small grains with the alfalfa improves the silage. The addition of crude molasses to alfalfa also increases the chances of producing a good quality of silage. The United States Department of Agriculture has made some preliminary experiments which indicate that good silage can be made by mixing straw of any of the small grains with alfalfa, if the mixing is done as the material passes through the cutter and water is added to make it pack well.

Although alfalfa is not an ideal silage crop, it makes a nutritious silage when properly handled. With all the facts in mind, says the Department of Agriculture, the farmer should be able to judge for himself whether or not he should put his crop in the silo.

POP CORN UNCERTAIN CROP.

Cost to Produce Is Considerably Higher Than Ordinary Field Corn—Average Is Low.

Pop corn grown in 1922 is not marketable until June, 1923, and is a very uncertain crop for the average farmer to grow who is not in touch with the market. The average yield on the 13,000 acres grown last year was 28 bushels per acre. It costs considerably more to produce a bushel of pop corn than a bushel of field corn and, under present conditions it appears that unless a man has been growing this crop for a number of years and is reasonably sure of being able to find a good market he had better not grow it this year.

CARING FOR ASPARAGUS BED

Yield and Quality of Crop Depend Greatly on Cultivation and Fertilizer Given.

Cultivate and fertilize the asparagus bed so that the crowns may develop properly during the summer and be able to produce a heavy crop of shoots next summer. Remember that the yield and quality of the asparagus depend largely upon the treatment given the asparagus this year.

COMBATING GARDEN INSECTS

Farmer Should Provide Himself With Supply of Arsenate of Lead and Slaked Lime.

Provide yourself with some powdered arsenate of lead and slaked lime for combating biting garden insects, such as potato bugs. Secure a small bottle of nicotine sulphate (black leaf 40) for sucking insects such as meadow aphids or plant lice.

Revised.

The reformed craps shooter had taken up farming. He gazed at the tares in his cornfield. "Well," he sighed, "weed 'em and reap."

Charitable Restricted.

Sign in a restaurant—"No nuts served with our 33-cent dinner."—Boston Transcript.

HUES OF RAINBOW

Wave of Color Feature of Season's Wearing Apparel.

Suits, Coats, Wash Dresses, Blouses, Mediums for Exploitation of the Gayest Shades.

A wave of color surges everywhere in fashions, until it seems as if we must almost have reached the high tide, says a fashion authority. While even the tailored suit and street coats have their share of brilliant shades in the way of trimmings, wash dresses and blouses are wonderful mediums for exploiting the hues of the rainbow. Here the designer has great latitude in the way of background to offset her art work.

The white blouse alone is capable of any amount of amplification through gay trimmings cleverly applied. The past two years have seen marvelous development in the colorings brought out in wash fabrics. In these alone there is a multitude of variations in art tones. There are brilliant reds, all the tones seen in the flames of a wood fire, and browns, yellows and blues without number. The wonderful embroideries made prominent through the Russian vogue made their first appearance on blouses. Here we see the strong peasant colors which are most effective on a background of coarse linen, although they are used on silks and even on thinner fabrics.

In the form of blouses we have almost as much variety as there is in color. A very large proportion of the new blouses are Russian. The Japanese feeling is not lacking, for those with kimono sleeves in flowing style are easily traced to the land of the cherry blossom.

There is a kinship between all articles of dress, so we see separate blouses gathered to a band which comes about the hips of the wearer, the blouse itself falling in loose folds above this band. These are very like the coats of many of the new suits. These hip bands, to which the lower edge of the blouse is gathered, are a means of introducing a great deal of newness. The art of all nations has been lavishly drawn upon to furnish patterns from which needlewomen may copy. For instance, one such band is worked with Egyptian figures, another in Chinese landscapes. Necklines and sleeves remain much the same; the chief change is in the arrangement at the bottom of the blouse and in the colors and trimmings.

CHIFFON FOR KIDIE'S FROCK



When white chiffon is used for a kiddie's frock, and full upon it, there is no other than a ruffled skirt, or two needed to complete this most cherished item of a child's wardrobe.

CREPE DE CHINE BLOOMERS

Petal Points Instead of Petticoats, Latest in Underthings for Missy's Wear.

Petal points instead of petticoats. That is the latest translation in underthings developed in the showings. Paris is credited with having originated the idea, which is carried out by means of a crepe de chine bloomer. The garment is quite short and without elastic at the knee. Stitched on at a point a little below the waist line, are petal points of georgette, in matching or contrasting colors. These points fall gracefully below the hem of the bloomer and serve in reality as a petticoat. They are especially adaptable for wear with chiffon evening frocks.

Another whimsy in underthings is found in colored crepe de chine garments with cretonne appliques in the shape of flowers in the natural flower colorings.

Veils of Fine Mesh.

In spite of the many new and attractive meshes which are being shown in veils, the mesh most often seen is the very one with small chenille dots thickly inset. The body of the veil is most often white with a dot harmonizing in color with the costume.

Hand-Painted Organdie Hats.

Even organdie hats are to be hand painted and embroidered this summer, whispers Dame Rumor. White and pastel organdies certainly make an ideal background for delicate designs.

Enjoying Other Man's Minder.

I dedicate no innumerable portion of my time to other people's thoughts. I dream away my life in other speculations. I love to lose myself in other men's minds. When I am not walking, I am reading; I cannot sit and think. Books think for me.—Lamb.

WORN WITH TUXEDO SWEATER



A sport skirt of gray, rose and white striped covert, fringed at the lower edge, and worn with a gray silk tuxedo sweater and a smart little ribbon hat, completes this good looking outfit.

THE MODES OF THE SEASON

Spring Fashions Are Not Revolutionary, According to an Authority on Women's Wear.

The spring fashions are not revolutionary, declares an authority. The straight silhouette triumphs. The bouffant is permitted for young girls' dancing frocks and has not distended hips, but is wide at the hem. The tendency of the waistline is higher. Sleeves are important in all blouses, so much so that they affect the line of the silhouette. They are generally long for daytime.

Skirt lengths have increased for afternoon and evening. Black has not disappeared, but color is paramount. The vogue for beige is remarkable. Indications point to tremendous popularity for the three-piece costume, made with a coat rather than a cape. Linen touches and platings of every variety are repeated by almost all houses.

Kashin, repp, twill and serge lead in woolen fabrics. Crepe de chine, printed crepes, crepe roman, crepe marocain and crepe satin are the silk materials of the moment. Batin, georgette and foulard follow closely. Bright galleons are good.

Dresses of two materials combined are emphasized. Lace is conspicuous, with accent placed on blue black lace. In evening dresses, bead embroidery sometimes covers the material so entirely that it suggests a new fabric.

NEW, DEEP OVAL NECK LINE

Worth, in Latest Creation, Fills in With White Chemisette for Daytime Wear.

Most neck lines for afternoon continue the convenient and becoming bateau, but Worth has a new, deep oval, which he fills in with a white chemisette for morning or afternoon wear, and with a bit of lace or a flat band of the material of the gown for evening. When sleeves are not wide, either intrinsically or by the addition of floating wings of lace or chiffon, then they are suppressed altogether for afternoon wear, but the sleeveless models are usually hidden for outdoor wear under a matching cape or coat.

Here and there we have a long, tight sleeve for afternoon, as in a striking lavin model of black crepe, banded with cyclamen and blue, which has a sleeve as tight as the skin of the arm, banded above the elbow in medieval fashion with two colors. Jenny's afternoon sleeves are invariably long, whether hidden by a wrap or not.

FASHIONS IN BRIEF

Trimming that emphasizes the width of the hat is in vogue.

Waistcoats are popular, especially those of cloth, lace and fancy silk.

A combination of plaid skirt with plain coat is a good one in the new sport things.

A cape of yellow knitted silk is bound all round about with black ribbon of a dull finish.

Coats for sport wear are made without sleeves, with loose backs falling straight from the shoulders.

A set of shell pink and orchid silk pajamas has the trousers of orchid piped in pink and the jacket of pink piped in orchid.

Black sateen is used to make charming house frocks this season, with colored applique work forming the trimming, or perhaps a heavy wool embroidery giving a decorative touch.

Pin Wheels of Ribbon.

Ribbon pin wheels are a marked trimming feature on soft frocks, assuming in a modified form outline of flower shapes, also a popular garnishing.

Good Zinc Cleaner.

Zinc can be cleaned with soap suds and salt and the polish restored with kerosene.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

BEAVERS BUILD GREAT DAM

Engineering Feat Stopped the Flow of the Yakima River and Led to Investigation.

A large number of beavers have executed an extraordinary engineering feat in the Cascade mountains, 40 miles from here, by building a dam 12 feet high and over a quarter of a mile in length, according to deputy game wardens who have been seeking the cause of a reduced flow of water in Yakima river, says an Ellensburg (Wash.) dispatch to the New York World.

Seven beaver houses at the center of the dam are of elephantine proportions, one is 15 feet high and 50 feet across at the bottom. They are unusually spacious for beaver homes, but according to Indians were made so tall because of floods which were sure to come in the spring flow. Evidently the beavers were looking for the long, cold winter—being experienced in the Northwest—as large quantities of green wood for food were found in or near the houses.

In building the great dam the ingenuity of the most intelligent of the animals was taxed, for logs over a foot thick were carefully balanced between two large rocks for the middle or point of greatest pressure of the structure.

Not much water was held in by this log and rock wall, but in freshest season two months hence an enormous amount would be impounded. So great a menace did this huge dam present that the state commissioner of game gave the district game warden permission to destroy the colony. Over 200 beavers of all sizes were trapped and the pelts sold at auction.

Under the protective laws beaver in all parts of the Northwest multiply rapidly, their dams often disturbing the proper flow of water feeding irrigation canals.

NO MORE NOCTURNAL SHAVING

Small Piece of Soap in Each Hot-Water Jug Seemed to Have Discouraging Effect.

Ralph A. Day, the new federal prohibition director for New York, said at a luncheon:

"Prohibition would be more real and genuine if our New York hotel men were like the Vermonters. They are not exactly like him, I'm afraid."

"A Vermont ran a hotel, and he ran it on temperance lines, too. Well, this temperate Vermont saw a waiter of his one Saturday night after the movies had closed, hurrying upstairs with a tray full of jugs of hot water."

"What's all that hot water for?" he asked the waiter suspiciously.

"For shavin' sir," said the waiter. "Practically every gent in the house has ordered a jug of shavin' water, sir."

"Wait a bit, then," said the hotel man, "I'll put a piece of shaving soap in each of the jugs."

"After that nobody seemed to want any more nocturnal shaves in the good Vermont hotel."

Made Seafarers Laugh.

Scientists of Massachusetts believe that if the expedition into western Patagonia results in the discovery of a plesiosaurus it will clear up the identity of a submarine creature, with a periscope neck reaching far above the water, which was found dead in Mill creek, near Hyannis, in the summer of 1897.

Cape Cod folks who saw the strange "sea grass" in the creek believe it was a young plesiosaurus which became frozen in polar ice at some remote period, drifted down the coast in an iceberg and finally brought up in Mill creek.

The bones of the supposed sea serpent were taken to the United States fisheries station at Woods Hole. Later Cape Cod inquiries were told that the creature was some kind of a shark. "Whoever heard of a fish having a neck?" was the caustic comment of old seafarers.

Where Brides Must Be Cooks.

Burgomaster Rhumel of New-Ulm, a town in Bavaria, has earned a wide-spread fame by refusing to marry a couple appearing before him, according to the Referee, England, for the reason definitely indicated in a short speech:

"I will not marry this pair because the bride cannot cook and possesses no knowledge of housekeeping."

In addition he publicly admonished all eligible maidens to qualify at a school of domestic science, and likewise caused to be published in the local press a notice to the following effect:

"Being a registered official, as from today I refuse to marry any woman who cannot prove to my satisfaction that she can cook and keep house."

Use of Cosmetics in China.

An increasing demand for well-advertised, cheap grades of cosmetics exists in China. Care of the hair, complexion, teeth, and finger nails is given careful attention almost universally among Chinese women, and native preparations are gradually giving way to imported articles. Highly perfumed toilet waters for the hair are imported and are being demanded by many instead of the native compounds. Inferior face cream and powder are giving way to imported articles. Tooth paste is gaining popularity, though the use of tooth brushes has long been established. Ordinary preparations for the finger nails are also in demand. Imported soaps in increasing quantities are rapidly replacing native brands.

Philippine Lace Making.

Some of the finest lace in the world is made by the women of the Philippine islands from strong, silky fibro obtained from pineapple-leaves, adding to the commercial value of this plant, recently used in the manufacture of paper.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Mercury, June 15, 1822

The bill reported by the committee on judiciary reducing the number of judges in the supreme court to three and fixing the salary of the chief justice at \$400 and each of the assistant justices at \$325 per annum passed the house yesterday by a majority of 7. This very important measure, which promised to secure to the state a respectable judiciary, we regret to say, met with a decided and almost unanimous rejection in the senate. (Then and now are two different periods in the state's history.)

Steamboat navigation is very expensive owing to the great consumption of fuel. We learn that ten cords of pine wood were burnt on board the Connecticut, on her passage this week from New York to Newport.

The steamers Connecticut and Fulton are to run regularly between this port and New York, leaving each port every Wednesday and Saturday.

The committee of arrangements for the celebration of Fourth of July have appointed the Rev. Dr. Austin to deliver the oration and Mr. William H. Vernon to read the Declaration of Independence.

On Saturday last two young ladies were instantly killed by lightning at New Salem, N. H. Four other persons were severely injured.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Mercury, June 15, 1872

The finance committee of the city council find it necessary to call on the people for larger sums than last year. Then the amount required was \$189,870.05. This year the tax will be \$218,821.86, an increase of \$29,261.80. It is estimated that there will be an additional million to be taxed and the ratio will not be increased from \$8.20 on each \$1000 as it stood last year.

A man named Philip Smith, over sixty years of age, who had formerly worked on the streets, but allowed rum to get the best of him, attempted to take his life Tuesday morning in Weedon T. Underwood's stable, but Mr. Underwood interfered and Mr. Smith still lives.

By the fortification bill which passed Congress Port Adams gets \$85,000. There are no other appropriations for this harbor. Block Island breakwater gets \$60,000.

Rev. Dr. Barrows of the First Baptist Church sails for Europe from New York today. He will return in September.

Some weeks since the subject of receiving Long Wharf as a public highway was before the board of aldermen and it was expected the thoroughfare would be under the jurisdiction of the city forthwith, but a delay was requested by the directors of the Old Colony Railroad till President Stearns should decide where to place the new depot. (The decision has been a long time coming.)

The Jamestown and Newport Ferry Company have contracted with Hardy Bros. to build a steam ferry boat 90 feet long and 36 feet wide, to be completed by the first of October, to cost \$5,860.

A resolution was passed by the board of aldermen Monday evening accepting the donation of William Sanford Rogers of \$100,000, for a Rogers High School, with all the conditions contained in said will.

The nomination of Mr. Charles Francis Adams as the Presidential candidate of the anti-semitic society party excites a great deal of excitement, since it has been discovered that he is a Mason of such high standing that there has recently been a talk of making him Supreme Grand Master of the United States.

At Tiverton Four Corners on Sunday twenty persons were baptised, nine by immersion and eleven by sprinkling.

The Republican National ticket is denominated "Grant the farmer and Wilson the shoemaker." Such was the occupation of each in their early days.

William K. Covell, Jr., has sold his laundry and four acres of land in Middletown to Junius P. Prentiss of Fall River for \$11,500.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Mercury, June 19, 1897

Wednesday night the annual inspection of Washington Commandery, No. 4, K. T., occurred at the Asylum on Church street, at which time the Commandery also received a visit from Sutton Commandery of New Bedford. The New Bedford Sir Knights arrived by special train at 7 p. m. and were met by Washington Commandery, headed by the Newport Band. They were escorted to the Asylum where refreshments were served. After the inspection a banquet was served by Muenchinger, after which the Grand Officers and the visiting Commandery were escorted to the Aquidneck House. Thursday morning carriages were taken and the visitors given a drive around Ocean, Bellevue and Ochre Point avenues. Upon the completion of the drive, dinner was served at the Aquidneck. At 5 o'clock the visitors entrained for home.

The Rhode Island Society, Sons of the Revolution, held a meeting Thursday afternoon and elected Hon. Nathaniel Greene an honorary member and Messrs. Benjamin Baker and William G. Landers active members.

Mr. Joseph P. Cotton, Jr., of Harvard College, sailed for Europe on Saturday last for a three months trip. On his return he will enter Harvard Law School.

Capt. Saunders' steamer Anowon was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning at her dock in Saunderson.

Married on Wednesday, June 16, at the residence of the bride's mother, "Boothden" Newport, by Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., Emeline

Moulton, daughter of the late James Fraser of Inverness, Scotland, and Bay City, Michigan, to William Alexander Grant, of Montreal, Canada. June 15, by Rev. George J. Magill, James Herbert Barker to Lizzie Oman.

Mr. Enos Hayward, one of the best known livery men in the state, died at his home on Downing street on Sunday morning after an illness of several weeks.

In 1896 the United States was the biggest producer in the world of gold, silver, copper and iron. Great Britain leads us in coal, but the gap is rapidly closing.

Mr. Warren Leland, Jr., is busily engaged with a large force of helpers in putting the Ocean House in readiness for opening next Thursday. The outlook for a big season was never better.

Tomorrow Queen Victoria will have completed 69 years as Queen of England, a longer reign than that of any other sovereign of Europe.

The petition of the People's Steamboat Company to run excursions on Sunday is strongly opposed by the clergy of Fall River, where the line hauls from.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

Oliphant Parent-Teachers' Association The Oliphant Parent-Teachers' Association held its last meeting for the season on Tuesday afternoon at the Oliphant School. All business of the year was completed and the annual election of officers was held. An entirely new list of officers was elected as follows:

President—Mrs. Martha Bliss. First Vice President—Mrs. Harold Chase. Second Vice President—Miss Margaret Wagner. Secretary—Mrs. Pascal M. Conley. Treasurer—Mrs. Thomas Murphy.

Children's Day was observed at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday. Michael Bennett, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Bennett, was baptized. In the evening a pageant was given by the Sunday School children entitled "The Road to the Golden Age."

At a meeting of the First Quarterly Conference held on Saturday evening, the Rev. Ira W. LeBaron, president. Rev. Mr. LeBaron is district superintendent.

Miss Gladys Peckham has returned to the Rhode Island State College, after spending a few days with her parents.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., June 10th, 1922

Estate of Aleck Boorman

AYLESWORTH BROWN, Administrator with the will annexed (in Rhode Island) of Aleck Boorman, late of Shoreport, Louisiana, deceased, presents his petition representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the debts which said deceased owed, the expenses of his funeral, and of supporting his family, and selling his estate, and that the said deceased at the time of his death was seized and possessed of that certain tract of land situated in the southeastern part of the Town of New Shoreham, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the bank of the sea at or near the eastern end of an old stone wall, thence following the top of the bank in an irregular line as it now is and in a general southerly direction to a point on the top of said bank where a bound is marked, thence in a westerly direction in a straight line about one hundred (100) feet to where another bound is now erected; thence in a northerly direction and in a straight line ninety-four feet to a point in the said stone wall, thence in a southerly direction about one hundred and ninety-four (194) feet westerly from the point of beginning, where a bound is now also erected, and from thence in a southerly direction, following the course of said old stone wall to the point of beginning; bounded easterly on the bank of the ocean, northerly, westerly and southerly by the lot of formerly of Edward G. Ball, or however otherwise the same may appear to be better bounded or described; containing about one-half (1/2) acre. Together with the privilege of a right of way, for himself, his heirs and assigns, to pass and repass with teams or otherwise from said premises across land owned by Edward G. Ball, situated northerly therefrom to a private road-way near land now or formerly owned by Edward Ball, son of Edward G. Ball, and from thence in said private roadway on and to the Lewis Road, a reserved reservation owned by Edward G. Ball of the privilege of passing and repassing with teams or otherwise across the northerly side of said stone wall, and along the south side of said old stone wall, to and from the ocean.

And further representing that by a sale of only so much of said real estate as is absolutely needed to satisfy the debts thereof would be so much injured as to render the sale of the whole estate more advantageous to those interested therein. And praying that he may be authorized to sell the whole of said estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to make up the deficiency of the personal estate, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, and that he be appointed receiver and referred to the third day of July, 1922, at two o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room in said New Shoreham, to receive and sell the same, and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

6-17-22 EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, June 12, 1922

Estate of Schuyler C. Ball

LENA W. BALL, Executrix of the last will and testament of Schuyler C. Ball, late of Newburyport, Mass., deceased, which will was proved and allowed by the Court of Probate within and for said County of Essex, Massachusetts, presents a copy of said last will and testament and of the probate thereof, under the seal of said Court of Probate, and in writing requests that the same be filed and recorded in the registry of this Court, according to law, and that letters testamentary be granted thereon; said deceased leaving estate in and to the Town of New Shoreham, whereon said will may operate; and said copies and request are received and referred to the 3rd day of July, 1922, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

6-17-22 EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Estate of Sarah Abbia Lathan

New Shoreham, R. I., June 11, 1922. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice of the appointment by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham of an Administrator of the estate of Sarah Abbia Lathan, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, and his qualification by giving bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court according to law, beginning June 15th, A. D. 1922.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Administrator.

Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, R. I., April 10th, A. D. 1922.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 8711 issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Kent, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1922, and returnable to the said Court on the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1922, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1921, in favor of Abraham Spanglin of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, plaintiff, and against Samuel Herman of the City and County of Newport in said State, defendant, I have this day at 5 minutes past 12 o'clock p. m. levied said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, Samuel Herman, had at the time of this levy, in and to certain lots and parcels of land, now or formerly owned by said defendant, situated in said County of Newport, in said State of Rhode Island, and bounded and described as follows:

First parcel. Commencing at a point on the southwesterly side of Edward Street, 120 feet; thence southerly from the northeast corner of land now or formerly of Patrick Burke, thence running southerly at right angles with the line of said Edward Street, 60 feet; thence northerly parallel with the said Edward Street, 40 feet; thence northerly and parallel with the first mentioned line, 60 feet to said Edward Street, 60 feet; thence westerly 10 feet to the point of beginning, being bounded northerly on said Edward Street and on all other sides by land now or formerly of the Overseers of the Rhode Island Monthly Meetings of the Society of Friends, be all of said measurements more or less, or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

Second parcel. Commencing on the southwesterly side of Edward Street, at a point 101 feet southerly from the northeast corner of land now or formerly of Patrick Burke, thence running southerly at right angles with the line of said Edward Street, 60 feet; thence northerly parallel with said Edward Street, 31 feet; thence northerly and parallel with the first mentioned line, 60 feet to said Edward Street; thence southerly on said Edward Street, 31 feet to the point of beginning, being bounded northerly on said Edward Street, southerly and southwesterly on land now or formerly of the Overseers of the Rhode Island Monthly Meetings of the Society of Friends, and containing 1360 square feet of land, more or less.

Behov the same premises conveyed to Samuel Herman by deed from Joseph B. Fogarty, by deed dated November 12, 1916, recorded in the County Office of the Recorder of Deeds for the City of Newport, State of Rhode Island, in Deed Book 165 at page 21, being recorded on November 12, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport, in said State of Rhode Island, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1922, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the satisfaction of said Execution, debt, interest on the same costs of suit, my own fees, and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

6-17-22 FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, R. I., April 3rd, A. D. 1922.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 8711 issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1922, and returnable to the said Court June 22nd A. D. 1922, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1921, in favor of Alexander J. Fludd of Newport, plaintiff, and against Philip Dowling, alias John Doe of Newport, in said County of Newport, defendant, I have this day at 20 minutes past 3 o'clock p. m. levied said Execution on all the right, title and interest which the said defendant, Philip Dowling, alias John Doe, had on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1922, at 50 minutes past 12 o'clock p. m., the time of the attachment on the original writ, in and to certain lots and parcels of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows:

1st parcel. Southerly on Pelham Street, 57 feet; westerly on land now or formerly of Philip Dowling, alias John Doe, 59.7 feet; northerly on land now or formerly of William B. Vernon, 50 feet, and Easterly on land now or formerly of Martha B. Ryder, 103.15 feet.

Second parcel. Westerly on Prairie Avenue, 50 feet; northerly on land now or formerly of Benjamin Carter, 101.1 feet; Easterly on land now or formerly of Mary H. Horgan, 50 feet; and Southerly on land now or formerly of Mary H. Horgan, 103.1 feet, containing 3,305 square feet of land, be all of the said measurements more or less, or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

AND Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1922, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said Execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

6-17-22 FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court

Newport, R. I., May 20, A. D. 1922.

WHEREAS, Mary E. Butterworth of the City of Newport, in said County and State, has filed in this office her petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Mary E. Butterworth and James W. Butterworth, now in pairs to the said Mary E. Butterworth, in said County of Newport, in said State of Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows:

1st Parcel. Southerly on Town's Court thirty-five (35) feet; Easterly on land of defendant sixty-six (66) feet; Westerly on land now or formerly of John N. A. Griswold, thirty-five (35) feet; and Northerly on land now or formerly of John N. A. Griswold, deceased, sixty-six (66) feet and nine (9) inches. Being the same premises conveyed to this defendant by Elizabeth Stedman Ward by deed dated August 8, 1917, and recorded in the Land Evidence of the City of Newport in Volume 194 at Page 28.

Second Parcel. Easterly on Town's Court twenty-five (25) feet; Southerly on land formerly of James Clark, deceased, sixty-seven (67) feet; Westerly on land now or formerly of John N. A. Griswold, deceased, twenty-five (25) feet; and Northerly on land now or formerly of Joseph Smith about sixty-six (66) feet. Being the same premises conveyed to this defendant by Daniel Murphy, Jr., by deed dated March 26, 1900, and recorded in the Land Evidence of the City of Newport in Volume 75 at Page 81.

Be all of the said measurements more or less or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

AND Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1922, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said Execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

6-20-22 FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court

Newport, R. I., June 3, A. D. 1922.

WHEREAS, Harry Edward Holt of the City of Newport, in said County and State, has filed in this office his petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Harry Edward Holt and Gladys A. Holt, now in pairs to the said Harry Edward Holt, in said County of Newport, in said State of Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows:

1st Parcel. Southerly on Town's Court thirty-five (35) feet; Easterly on land of defendant sixty-six (66) feet; Westerly on land now or formerly of John N. A. Griswold, thirty-five (35) feet; and Northerly on land now or formerly of John N. A. Griswold, deceased, sixty-six (66) feet and nine (9) inches. Being the same premises conveyed to this defendant by Elizabeth Stedman Ward by deed dated August 8, 1917, and recorded in the Land Evidence of the City of Newport in Volume 194 at Page 28.

Second Parcel. Easterly on Town's Court twenty-five (25) feet; Southerly on land formerly of James Clark, deceased, sixty-seven (67) feet; Westerly on land now or formerly of John N. A. Griswold, deceased, twenty-five (25) feet; and Northerly on land now or formerly of Joseph Smith about sixty-six (66) feet. Being the same premises conveyed to this defendant by Daniel Murphy, Jr., by deed dated March 26, 1900, and recorded in the Land Evidence of the City of Newport in Volume 75 at Page 81.

Be all of the said measurements more or less or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

AND Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1922, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said Execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

6-2-22 FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

offers both junior courses of two and one-half years and four-year courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Education.

Six Weeks' Summer Session

Begins Monday, July 10

FALL TERM BEGINS

MONDAY, SEPT 11

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS for the Fall Term will be held only on

MONDAY, JUNE 26

at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is expected that the entire quota to be admitted for the Fall term will be accepted at this time.

For further information, apply to the President.

SEEDS SEEDS

We have unloaded a full line of the famous

H. C. ANTHONY SEEDS

for the season of 1922 and can supply your needs from an ounce to a ton.

GET OUR PRICES THEY WILL SURPRISE YOU

ALL NEW STOCK

Mackenzie & Winslow

(INCORPORATED)

HAY, STRAW, GRAIN, SALT

Telephones 181 and 208

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court

Newport, R. I., June 3, A. D. 1922.

WHEREAS, Clarence W. Francis of the City of Newport, in said County and State, has filed in this office his petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Clarence W. Francis and Lillian Francis, now in pairs to the said Clarence W. Francis, in said County of Newport, in said State of Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows:

1st Parcel. Southerly on Town's Court thirty-five (35) feet; Easterly on land of defendant sixty-six (66) feet; Westerly on land now or formerly of John N. A. Griswold, thirty-five (35) feet; and Northerly on land now or formerly of John N. A. Griswold, deceased, sixty-six (66) feet and nine (9) inches. Being the same premises conveyed to this defendant by Elizabeth Stedman Ward by deed dated August 8, 1917, and recorded in the Land Evidence of the City of Newport in Volume 194 at Page 28.

Second Parcel. Easterly on Town's Court twenty-five (25) feet; Southerly on land formerly of James Clark, deceased, sixty-seven (67) feet; Westerly on land now or formerly of John N. A. Griswold, deceased, twenty-five (25) feet; and Northerly on land now or formerly of Joseph Smith about sixty-six (66) feet. Being the same premises conveyed to this defendant by Daniel Murphy, Jr., by deed dated March 26, 1900, and recorded in the Land Evidence of the City of Newport in Volume 75 at Page 81.

Be all of the said measurements more or less or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

AND Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1922, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said Execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

6-3-22 SYDNEY D. HARVEY, Clerk.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court

Newport, R. I., June 3, A. D. 1922.

WHEREAS, Harry Edward Holt of the City of Newport, in said County and State, has filed in this office his petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Harry Edward Holt and Gladys A. Holt, now in pairs to the said Harry Edward Holt, in said County of Newport, in said State of Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows:

1st Parcel. Southerly on Town's Court thirty-five (35) feet; Easterly on land of defendant sixty-six (66) feet; Westerly on land now or formerly of John N. A. Griswold, thirty-five (35) feet; and Northerly on land now or formerly of John N. A. Griswold, deceased, sixty-six (66) feet and nine (9) inches. Being the same premises conveyed to this defendant by Elizabeth Stedman Ward by deed dated August 8, 1917, and recorded in the Land Evidence of the City of Newport in Volume 194 at Page 28.

Second Parcel. Easterly on Town's Court twenty-five (25) feet; Southerly on land formerly of James Clark, deceased, sixty-seven (67) feet; Westerly on land now or formerly of John N. A. Griswold, deceased, twenty-five (25) feet; and Northerly on land now or formerly of Joseph Smith about sixty-six (66) feet. Being the same premises conveyed to this defendant by Daniel Murphy, Jr., by deed dated March 26, 1900, and recorded in the Land Evidence of the City of Newport in Volume 75 at Page 81.

Be all of the said measurements more or less or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

AND Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1922, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said Execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

6-3-22 SYDNEY D. HARVEY, Clerk.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court

Newport, R. I., June 3, A. D. 1922.

WHEREAS, Harry Edward Holt of the City of Newport, in said County and State, has filed in this office his petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Harry Edward Holt and Gladys A. Holt, now in pairs to the said Harry Edward Holt, in said County of Newport, in said State of Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows:

1st Parcel. Southerly on Town's Court thirty-five (35) feet; Easterly on land of defendant sixty-six (66) feet; Westerly on land now or formerly of John N. A. Griswold, thirty-five (35) feet; and Northerly on land now or formerly of John N. A. Griswold, deceased, sixty-six (66) feet and nine (9) inches. Being the same premises conveyed to this defendant by Elizabeth Stedman Ward by deed dated August 8, 1917, and recorded in the Land Evidence of the City of Newport in Volume 194 at Page 28.

Second Parcel. Easterly on Town's Court twenty-five (25) feet; Southerly on land formerly of James Clark, deceased, sixty-seven (67) feet; Westerly on land now or formerly of John N. A. Griswold, deceased, twenty-five (25) feet; and Northerly on land now or formerly of Joseph Smith about sixty-six (66) feet. Being the same premises conveyed to this defendant by Daniel Murphy, Jr., by deed dated March 26, 1900, and recorded in the Land Evidence of the City of Newport in Volume 75 at Page 81.

Be all of the said measurements more or less or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

AND Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1922, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said Execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

6-3-22 SYDNEY D. HARVEY, Clerk.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court

Newport, R. I., June 3, A. D. 1922.

WHEREAS, Harry Edward Holt of the City of Newport, in said County and State, has filed in this office his petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Harry Edward Holt and Gladys A. Holt, now in pairs to the said Harry Edward Holt, in said County of Newport, in said State of Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows:

1st Parcel. Southerly on Town's Court thirty-five (35) feet; Easterly on land of defendant sixty-six (66) feet; Westerly on land now or formerly of John N. A. Griswold, thirty-five (35) feet; and Northerly on land now or formerly of John N. A. Griswold, deceased, sixty-six (66) feet and nine (9) inches. Being the same premises conveyed to this defendant by Elizabeth Stedman Ward by deed dated August 8, 1917, and recorded in the Land Evidence of the City of Newport in Volume 194 at Page 28.

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Be all of the said measurements more or less or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

AND Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1922, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said Execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

6-3-22 SYDNEY D. HARVEY, Clerk.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

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